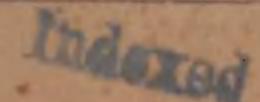
Companion to the Dime Cook Book.

BEADLE'S





Recipe Book

EMBRACING THE

LATEST AND BEST INFORMATION

FOR THE

American Household.

A DIRECTORY FOR

The Parlor, the Nursery, the Sick-Room, the Toilet, and the Kitchen.

BY MRS. VICTOR.

ST. LOUIS:

PETER N. RYAN, PUBLISHER, 127 NORTH MAIN STREET.

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AJOURNAL FOR THE FIRESIDE AND HOME CIRCLE,
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CONTENTS.

Page	Page
THE PARLOR: 8	Papier-Mache, 15
To Choose Carpets, 8	To Take Ink-Stains out of a
Directions for Carpets, 8	Colored Table-Cover, 15
To Clean Turkey Carpets, 8	Ottomans and Sofas, 15
	Oil-Paintings, 15
Moths in Carpets, 8	Straw-Matting, 15
To Extract Oil or Sperma-	Cane-Bottom Chairs, 15
ceti from a Carpet, etc., 8	To Clean Alabaster, 15
To Make Stair-Carpets Last, 9	To Keep a Stove Bright, 16
Cheap Carpet, 9	To Crystallize Baskets, 16
To Wash Carpets, 9	A Varnish to Color Baskets, 16
To Sweep Carpets, 9	To Imitate Coral Baskets, 16
House-Cleaning, 10	How to Fix Drawings, 16
To Clean Looking-Glasses, 10	To Copy Engravings, 17
To Clean Wall-Paper, 11	How to Keep gathered Fruit
To Clean Oil-Paintings, 11	and Flowers Fresh, 17
To Clean Mahogany, etc., 11	To Take Stains out of Ivory, 18
To Preserve Gilding, and	Plants in Rooms, 18
Clean it,	Good Furniture Polish, 18
To Take Stains out of Ma-	Composition to make Color-
hogany, 12	ed Drawings and Prints
To Remove Marks from a	resemble Oil-Paintings, 18
Table, 12	Preserve Flowers in Water, 18
To Clean Brass Ornaments, 12	THE NURSERY AND SICK-
To Clean Marble, 12	ROOM: 19
To Clean Lamps, 12	
To Clean Paint, 13	Clothing of Infants, 19
Painted Rooms, 13	Sleep, 19
To Polish Mahogany, 13	Waking Suddenly, 20
To Remove Grease from	Restlessness at Night, 20
Books, 13	Ointment for Scurf in the
To Prevent Mould in Books,	Heads of Infants, 20
Paste, Ink, and Leather, 13	Teething, 20
To Keep the Sun out, 14	Vaccination, 20
To Clean Silver-Plated Can-	A Few Rules, 21
dlesticks, 14	Worms in Children, 21
To Remove Rust from Fine-	About Children, 21
ly-Finished Steel, 14	Hair of Children, 21
A Substitute for Venetian	Hooping-Cough, 22
Blinds, 14	
Curtains before Doors, 14	Scarlet Fever, 22
Two or Three Hints, 15	Putrid Sore Throat, etc., 22
Floor Oil-Cloths, 15	A Cure for Burns, 22
and the same of th	Scalds, 22
Paper Fire-Screens, 15	Body in Flames, 22

Page	Page
Scald Head in Infants, 23	To Prevent the Nails Grow-
Prevent Colds in Children, 23	
Cure for the Croup, 24	
Treatment of the Measles, 24	
Poisons, with their Anti-	Cure for Ringworm, etc., 33
dotes and Remedies, 24	
Caution in Visiting Sick-	
Rooms, 25	TWILL NOT A A SILV C
Useful Medical Hints, 25	Decoction of Sarsaparilla, 33
Remedy for Sore Throat, 26	Thieves' Vinegar, 34
Remedy for Bronchitis, 26	Remedy for the Asthma, 34
	Blackberry Syrup, 34
Turnip Syrup for Affection	To Purify the Atmosphere of
	a Sick-Room, 35
To take Castor Oil, 27	Cure for Lock-jaw, 35
Poultice for a Fester, 27	Cure for Bronchitis, 35
Frosted Feet, 27	Pitting of Small-Pox, 36
For Frosted Flesh, 27	Ear-ache, 36
Remedy for Blistered Feet	Bunions, 36
from Walking, 27	
Bruises, Stings, etc., 27	Cold Water to Cure Scalds, 37
To Remove a Cataract or	To Apply Leeches, 37
Film growing on the Eye, 28	Small-Pox, 37
Dirt in the Eye, 28	Typhus Fever, 37
Lime in the Eye, 29	Mumps, 37
To Kill Earwigs and other	Boils, 38
Insects in the Ear, 29	To Remove Proud Flesh, 33
Apoplexy and Fits, 29	to a second seco
Suffocation from Gases, &c., 29	FOOD FOR THE SICK: 38
Nose Bleeding, 29	A Strengthening Jelly for
Bodies in the Throat, 29	Invalids, 38
Cure for Headache and all	Mutton Custard for Bowel
Neuralgic Pains, 30	Complaints or Consump-
To Prevent Wounds from	tive Cases, 39
Mortifying, 30	Chicken Beef, etc., 39
Warts, 30	Toast-Water, 39
Corns, 30	Rice Jelly, 39
To Cure a Felon, 30	For Bread Jelly, 39
Mustard Poultices, 30	Calves' Feet Broth, 40
Palliate for Toothache, 31	Panada, 40
Acid Stomach, 81	Beef-Tea, 40
To Stop the Bleeding of a	Wine Whey, 40
Wound, 31	Water Gruel, 40
Cure for Flux, 31	Milk Porridge, 40
For Diseases of the Bowels, 31	Rice Gruel, 41
For Cholera Morbus, 31	Medicated Prunes, 41
	THE TOILET: 41
	The Hair, 41
Diarrhea, 32	Aug man,

Page	Page
To Remove Dandruff, 43	To Make Cologna Water, 49
A Capital Pomade, 43	Scented Washball, 49
Twigg's Receipt for Hair, 43	Court Plaster, 50
Bandoline for the Hair, 43	Palm Soap, 50
Hair-Curling Liquid, 43	THE R. P. LEWIS CO., LANSING MICH.
Oil of Roses, 43	Turkish Rouge, 50
THE TEETH: 44	111 131 11 11 11 11 11
	Hints about Dress, 50
To Clean the Teeth and	(1. mm - 1 (1) 14
Gums, Quinine Tooth Powder, 45	How to Preserve your Furs, 52
Prepared Charcoal, 45	Woolen Articles, 52
Peruvian Bark Powder, '45	
Homeopathic Chalk, 45	775 777 9777 5 977
Cuttle-Fish Powder, 45	I down you to the total to the total
Lip Salve, 45	TOWN THE TOW
	To Clean White Kid Gloves, 54
THE HANDS: 46	To Wash Colored Kid or
To Remove Stains from the	Hoskin Gloves, 54
Hands, 46	To Clean Hair Brushes, 55
To Improve the Hands and	To Wash Ribbons. 55
Arms, 46	To restore Peach-Color Rib-
Ointment for the Hands, 46	bon when Turning Red 55
Chapped Hands, 46	To Wash Crochet Lace, 55
THE COMPLEXION: 47	To Wash Colors, 56
To Preserve it, 47	I VIII WAS TO THE TOTAL OF THE
Wash for a Blotched Face, 47	THE TENTON OF THE PARTY OF THE
To Remove Sunburn, 7	
To Remove Freckles, 47	
For Removing Tan, Blotch-	THE KITCHEN: 57
es, Freckles, Pimples, 47	
Kalydor for Complexion, 47	To Can Fruit, 57
Cosmetics, Perfumes, &c: 47	Peaches in Cans, 57
77 77 7	100,0000 2 2000,
The second the second s	
Rowland's Macassar Oil, 48	731
Otto of Roses, 48	Cti v
77	D
To Make a Scent resemble	Blackberries and Whortle-
Violets, 48	berries, 59
Odors for the Handkerchief, 48	Tomatoes, 59
The Alabama Perfume, 49	
The Bosphorus Bouquet, 49	Green Corn, 59
WY 3 19 4	Preserving Pears and Ap-
Bouquet des Fleurs du Val	ples, 60
d'Andorre, 49	To Preserve Fruit Jellies
Rose Water, 49	from Mold, 60
F	To Prevent "Graining," 60
	A *

Page		Page
MELANGE: ° '60	Cherry Wine,	64
Green Corn Omelet, 60	Elder Wine,	65
Artificial Oysters, 60	Elder Wine flavored	with
Tough Meat, 61	Hops,	65
To Keep Suet, 61	Grape Wine,	65
Substitute for Coffee, 61	Currant Wine,	65
To Make Water Cold, 61	Cold Water Vinegar,	66
Simple Mode of Purifying	Sugar Vinegar,	66
	Honey Vinegar,	66
	Perry Vinegar,	66
Cutting Butter in Cold	Raspberry Vinegar,	66
Weather, 61	Yeast Cakes,	
To Keep Meat Frozen, 62	Contract of the Contract of th	66
To Keep Eggs Fresh, 62	Soap,	67
To Keep Cider Sweet, 62	Soap-Made Cold,	67
To Keep Smoked Ham, 62	Labor Saving Soap,	67
To Keep Potatoes from	Drown	0.0
Sprouting, 62	PICKLES:	68
Rancid Butter. 62	To Pickle Cucumbers,	68
To Protect Dried Fruit from	Mangoes,	68
Worms, 62	Tomato Catchup,	69
Art of Tea-Making, 63	Green Tomato Pickles,	69
Economical use of Nutmegs, 63	Peaches,	69
To Make Pure Wine of Ap-	To Pickle in Brine,	70
ples, 63	Tomato Chowder,	70
Pie Plant Wine, 63	East India Pickle,	70
Blackberry Wine, 64	Ice Cream,	70
Raspberry Wine, 64	The Cook's Table,	72
Actus process of the control of	- Labrey	1.0

Dime Recipe Book.

INTRODUCTION.

WE have systematized the recipes in this book by dividing them into departments to facilitate the search of the housekeeper after information. By brevity and variety, we have compressed as much into our little volume as is spread through other more imposing books. The children and the sick have been especially remembered in our researches after what is useful. Many women, at the heads of families, have the tenderest hearts and most earnest desires to do their duty to these, yet who, from want of the experience which only many years can give, often are at a loss in times of danger, accident, or emergency. Many important directions will be found for their use. In all departments we have sought to give only such recipes as are most likely to be needed. Canned fruits are so generally taking the places of sweetmeats, and are so much superior in flavor, and favorable to digestion, that we have given them full attention; the recipes are either our own, or such as we know, from experience, to be good.

Neatness and elegance are not at variance with economy; a good taste helps to make the most out of the least material. Hints will be found for the preservation of furniture and the order and arrangement of the parlor; and for the pleasing trifles as well as the necessary cares of the toilette.

If the housewife "wishes to know," or "has forgotten," or "wonders how," very likely she will find what she wants by a peep within the DIME RECIPE BOOK.

THE PARLOR.

To Choose Carpets.—If you wish to select a carpet for durability, always choose a small figure, as they are the best cloth, and will do best service.

DIRECTIONS FOR CARPETS. - Carpets should be taken up and shaken thoroughly, if in constant use, as often as three or four times in a year, as the dirt that collects underneath them wears them out very fast. Straw kept under carpets will make them wear much longer, as the dirt will sift through, and keep it from grinding out. Carpets should be taken up as often as once a year, even if not much used, as there is danger of moths getting into them. If there is any appearance of moths in carpets when they are taken up, sprinkle tobacco or black pepper on the floor before the carpets are put down, and let it remain after they are laid down. When the dust is well shaken out of carpets, if there are any grease spots on them, grate on potter's clay very thick, cover them with a brown paper, and set on a warm iron. It will be necessary to repeat this process several times to get out all the grease.

To CLEAN TURKEY CARPETS.—To revive the color of a Turkey carpet, beat it well with a stick till the dust is all out, then with a lemon or sorrel juice take out the spots of ink, if the carpet be stained with any; wash it in cold water, and afterward shake out all the water from the threads of the carpet; when it is thoroughly dry rub it all over with the crumb of a hot wheat loaf, and if the weather is very fine hang it out in the open air a night or two.

Moths in Carpets.—To prevent moths from injuring carpets, buy half a pound of gum camphor, and that will save all the carpets in your house for a year, by placing a few little crumbs under the edges of the carpets without moving them.

TO EXTRACT OIL OR SPERMACETI FROM A CARPET, OR OTHER WOOLEN.—If oil has been spilt on a carpet, that part of the carpet must be loosened up, and the floor beneath it well scrubbed with warm soap and water, and fuller's earth; otherwise the grease will continue yet to come through. You may extract some of the oil by washing that part of the carpet with cold water and a cloth. Then spread over it a thin coating of scraped Wilmington

Lay, which healther well every those three hours. If you have no Williamon chy, the common magnesia.

To remove got of spiralli, sapects ratch as you can obtain this time by or a thin, say, white paper upon the spiral product a warming a little paper. It this year as you are out the parent. Afterward minutes cloth where the parent have been with some very soft.

brownish paper.

Whatmiting of you blok may be had in small to and balls, is excellent for removing grease spots however large. So reperdown a stable of cutting it is standard or removing the probability, and rule of the spot, I think it is the families of the probability of the probability of the William ten clay, pure as I remitted, is far a point to any other recessor ball sold by all the druggists.

To Make State Carries Land.—" of piper should always be placed ever the edge of the chiral two miles one the carpet, that will distinct the hilling is two miles of the carpet and the bottom is bounded on the will not the carpet, and tour or two lines in headth, as convenient. This shoply capelled will promise the carpet half as long again as it would last without the strips.

Convertible of the last the time and the chapts to the theor. The paper the chapts you would the chapt of a room, with any sort clines a paper. After being well dried, place it two cours of a rill, as I pour carp t is the interled. It can be with all the curpets without highly retain it also and, or chapter on a pin a tone, where it will not an at many a control of a pin a tone, where it will not an at many a control of a pin a tone, where it will not an at many a control of a pin a tone, where it will not an at many a control of a pin a tone part, as good as new.

To Wan Carriers Side of the threely the with a class threely the state of an element with a quarter of the Lie of the Lie of the line of with three quarts of the cell water, and rather their or with a class for the rather particularly city particular be rubbed with pure gall.

To Ever a Chiar — The other the are taken upand shaken, the lower time will seen, a sheden and distant distant distant the print the print the print the stiff I dr

brush, if you wish them to wear long or look well. At any rate keep a good broom purposely for the carpet.

House-Clearing a room, the curpet should come up first, not only because of the dist, but to give the floor all day to dry, not leaving it to be symbol last, as we have seen one bud mana as do, and pay for it by influenzus. Where the walls are papered, they should next be suspt with a clean towel pinned fruity round a broom, if there is not a brush kept for the purpose. The centures of chambers are nearly whitespel; this is the rext proconting; and the walk somethied, is painted or hard the islad. They come wirelows and wood-work, in all things bing evaluate a cash the slop as will thoroughly answer the purpose. In chaming wood-conk, use little sorp, but plenty of clean water, which will prevent discoloration. Hi duty spots and patches are wind of the year round, faithfully, there will be nough he sinced of equibbling the hounds bare in "bouse cleaning." On, or dark voods, now so mach the fishion, need not be toget d, with good care, more than orce a year; to que dry rabbing will an wer every purpose. Spor of give or new to removed hor the painted floors by oaking and militing them with impontime, and at crossed washing It off with sorp or pearlesh. If they are inveterate, make a paste of a quarter of a pould of potter's class, and the the quality of peaks, stirmed into a quart of bolling water; spread a thick coat on the floor, and leave it ten or twelve hours.

To Creax Looking-Grasts.— Keep, for this purpose, a piece of sponge, a cloth, and a silk handkerchief, all ontirely tree from dirt, as the least guit will a much the fine surface of the plass. The testor relativity a little spirits of sine, or gin and water, so as to chan offall spots; then dirt over it percher-blue, tied in muchin; rub it licitly and quietly off with a cloth, and right by rubbing it with a silk handkerchief. Brearchd not to rub the cell of the frames.

To Chan Looking-Glas is -Anothin Way. Take a newspaper, or part of one, according to the size of the glas. Fold it small, and dip it is a basin of clean cold water; when thoroughly wet, squeez, it out in your hand as you would a sponte, and then rub it hard all over the for of the glas, taking care that it is not so works to run down in streams. In fact, the paper must only be com-

pletely mode tened, or damped all through. After the glass has been well rubbed with wet paper, let it rest a few minutes, and then go over it with a firsh dry newspaper (folded small in your hand), till it leeds clear and bright—which it will almost immediately, and with no further trouble.

This method, simple is it is, is the be find most expeditions for cleaning mirrors, and it will be found so on trial—living it a clean is and pollsh that can be produced by no other process. It is equally convenient, spe dy, and effective. The inside of window frames may be cleared in this manner to look be autifully clear; the windows he inguiss washed on the outside; all other classes of special s, &c. The class globe of an astral language be cleaned with a newspaper in the above manner.

To Creax Wall Press.—The best method is to sweep off it hely all the dust, then rub the paper with stale linead; cut the crust of very thick, and wipe straight down from the top, then begin at the top again, and so on.

To Creax Ore Paintines — Chan the picture well with a sporce, dlpped in warm beer; after it has become perfectly dry, wish it with a solution of the flue stanch, which disolved in pure water. Never use blue stanch, which tartities and eats out the coloning; nor white of eggs which casts a thick variable over patries, and only nords had ones by conrealing the faults of the coloning.

To Chan Manogany and Manner, and Report Manogany Valerish.—Use no so, pointhem; wash them in this water, and sub-them till day victor of an establish, tives there a point. Rub teminas with a cloth capacid in all; then with a cloth capacid in all; then with a cloth capacid in all; then with a cloth of the country of the sweet oil will restore the speed to a which the verice has been removed.

To Give a First Corest to Managery.—Let the tables be welled perfectly of an with viscous, having met taken out any ink st has there may be, with spirits of sale. Use the following highlite later a part of collections a line whoil, put a nixture of alkanets out and proceptule in an earther versel; let it remain all night; then, stirring well, inb some of it all ever the tables of his harmoning, when it has lain some time, rub it bright with linen cloths.

To Pa. HAVE Grunn, and Creak health in impossible to provent the formation of the filling without covering it; before which, blow off the light dust, and pass a feather or clean brush over it, but never touch it with water; then, with strips of paper, or rather gauze, cover the formation of paper, or rather gauze, cover the formation of paper.

Libertaka ad passidir a labular itshi 'ttasa; it

should, therefore, never be used for wiping it.

A good preventive against flies, is to boil three or four the interpretation with a citie of the state of the cities will be by the articles so washed. This will not injure the frames in the least. Stains or spots may be remitted them. Several coats of white varnish is good to preserve them, or they may be covered. Blow off the dust, instead of using even a soft cloth.

To Take Stains out of Manogany. - Spirits of salts six

the stains, and rub them till they disappear.

To Remove Marks from a Table.—If a whitish mark is lift of a table, by our less that the contribution of bolling water, or a hot dish, pour some lamp oil on the spot, and rub it hard with a soft cloth. Then pour on a little spirits of with or colonial water, and mile it dip with another cloth. The white the less will the displace, and the table look as well as ever.

To then Dan Ornand Length Dr. of the tanks

I an not been did on he per to them, by we him there with

I in bell it in many be, in the project is not an orner to

a plant, and a terminal relief of the wills a tree, tripeli.

To CLEAN MARBLE.—To cleanse marble stained with iron rust, apply lemon-juice to it with a clean rag and wash with water. If sell built off, each it with some and "Paris white."

fully; if oil be frequently spilled over them, it will cause the bronzing to be rubbed off sooner than it would disappear by wear. Brass lamps are best cleaned with crocus,

or rotton riche in Iswart oil. La grand her penagher we had with soap and water, but thought not be touched at a mild or very stream live, of a the hoquer will so a consoil. When large are had his dr. we but, in with putash and a stre, riuse them will; a titlem become the fire, and he case that they are dry had recoil is coming that they are dry had recoil is coming to into them.

Lamps will have a be discreenable small, it, before where, the cuttons he dipped in her vine our, and dried.

To clean quound it is builted, was hobe in the circle by with weak so proud with a halo were, nub them very lightly, and dry with a soft cloth.

The Best Way to Creek Party.—Wring out a character of the plant, and the open as to a hadring in powder as with all diet and que as. Then well we had the whiting with the grant very and the day with made at the whiting with the character plant, wheather int will had as well as next. This is that the same had been and presented the plant will be a the present of the plant will seep. It is not another than that it want had, as in fallows of oak, &c.

Private House.—The object of the hydrogen by in it.

To Portion Manuarry Forsoner.— Bub it with oall, distant. I oil, and p lish by red in with a clean, dry clock, are respired to oil from the familiare. Posthis one a vest, and your recionant takes will be so finely part of that has were well not injure them. The reconstituted the — list of oil includes when expect to the air, at a when it is a list of all the pores of the wood, the same comes hard and smooth, like glass.

To ithing 6. A most blue. —Lay upon the spot, a little near in our possible at proposed drill, and under it the proposed for the variable at the proposed, it was the paper clean.

To Parvive Monte ex Penn, Pasta, Ixa, asp Lavanian.

A first damp of oil for mix r will save a library from mould; a lingle drop will ave a pint of lab. A little salt or white wine will also preserve ink from mould.

Wintow Glass.—Pound gain tragacanth to a powder, and put it, for twenty-tour hours, to dissolve in whites of eges, well-heaten. Lay a coat of this on your glass with a soft brush, and let it dry.

11

To Chern Shever-Perter Canadasheks.—Silver-plated candibaticks should be cleaned by pouring on the tops builting hot water, to remove the greate; when will day, not whiting, rubbing them until bright. It does not injure plated ware at all. If sockers are too large for the candle, wind the end with a paper, but it should not be in sight. Always light them, to be not if the cotton, before settle; them up, but leave them long change to light with ease.

To Remove Rust From Party-Parished Stern.—Rub the rust with any hind of soft arimal fat, and lay the articles by, wrapped in thick paper, for two or three days; then, after cleaning off the grease with a place of soft flannel, rub the spors well with powdered rotten stone, and sweet-oil, after which the polish may be restored, by rubbing with powdered emery, on a soft leather; and the process may be finished with finely-powdered chalk or magnesia.

SUBSTITUTE FOR VENETIAN BLINE .— Instead of Veretian U.E. Is or outer shutters, where the sun is powerful, blinds, or small curtains, of white holland, toward the window, and dark silk, or stuff, toward the room; and again, liked curtains within, to be drawn close before the sun turns round, and undhawn after it goes off. By this four-fold protection from the summer heats, compared of materials that would otherwise have been "lying by," I have known shuft the scholarskept exceedingly cool and constortable, which with a single white blind, and the windows of an during the heat of the day, were scarcely habitable.

Currains afforce Doors. - In some cottage sitting from s, the garden door opens into them, and some other door opposite insures a thorough draught, which, however agreeable in summer, is very comfortless in winter. Curtains before the doors will make such moons both sing and pretty, and for the civil of settle down for a long winter's evening, and are not likely to have rare highing in and out, the trouble of undrawing them occasionally will be a

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11

they can be pashed aside from within or from without.

Two on Taure Hisis. - Never slt chairs to hit the paper or p list on wall. It soon solls them, and injures the chairs.

Keep your br. - s bright, your windows clear, and furniture dusted.

here the repeated entrance to your horse clean. Keep a house-cloth, and a carpet broom.

those OmsCroms.—Have the dest wiped from them often; but use so open, I southline bout heeddom, as they wear off the paint. Use no hot water.

day with a clean, soft cloth, to keep it in order.

Papers First-Schutzs-Should be couted with transparent variable; otherwise they will snow become selled and discolored.

Premis-Montin — Article should be washed with a spontant cold with a without soop, diedged with flour while damp, and polished with a flannel.

To TAKE INE-STAINS OFF OF A COLORED TABLE COVER.—
Dis olve a tea pointful of oxalic acid in a teachp of Lot
water, and reb the stained part well with the solution.

Occasionally with bran and flannel.

On Paixing - Hargover randles are liable to wrinkle with the heat.

Similar Marris i.— Chan it with a larger coarse cloth, dipped an salt and water; wipe it day. The salt keeps it from turning yellow.

Cant-Borron Charles. Then up the chair-bottom, and with hot water and a sponge was a the cancework well, so that it may be come completely souked; if very dirty use sorp. Let it dry in the open air, or in a draught, and it becomes as firm as at first.

To CLUM At visitific. With with sorp suds. If stained, white-with the string; but the white-wash remain on several hours, then clean it off.

To KILL A Stove Bright. Make a weak alum-water, and mix your Beitish brute with it, perhaps two temperonsists to a gill of alum-water; but the stove he cold, bruth it with the mixture, then take a dry brush, and rab the stove till it is perfectly dry. Should any pert, before pollsbing, he so dry as to look dray, moisten it with a wet brush, and preced as before said. Warm water will do, if you have no alum. Soap-suds is better than either.

To Chyspallize Baskirs.—Take a small basker, about the size of your hand, of iron wire or split willow; take some lump cotton, untwist it, and wind it round every portion of the basket; then mix alim in the proportion of one pound to a quart of wat r, and boil till the almais distribut; past the solution into a deep pan, and in the liquer aspend the basket without allowing any part to touch the pin, or to be exposed above the surface; let the whole remain properly at not for twenty-form to as, when, if you take out the basket, the alum will be found profilly crystallized over all parts of the cotton of former. After the first experiment, it will be easy to extend the crystallized over all parts of the cotton of formers with alum crystals of various colors.

A Various Coton Bashus. Take officered, block, or white colling wax, which ever color you wish to make; to every two onness of so diag wax, add one omness of spirits of what; pound the wax time; then shi it through a fine lawn sieve, till you have no do it extressly fine; put it into a large phial with the pinits of wing, stake it, it stand near the fire forty-cirls have, she king it often; then, with a little, brush the bashuts all over with i; but them dry, and do them over a second time.

To Private Court Brakers.— Make the be her of poster local in any chape you please; disolve the be let with this mixture, and spaintle on the which has been about helf round; let it dry, and repeat the process until the pure-board is covered, after which paint it with the mixture until it is redemonth. A brush of help or touch is hard be used.

How to fix P. sett Dixwir 1.—Two title points of fice bolled in a pint or pint and a bull of war it, strain and past the drawing quickly theory is the liquid, which can be done very easily by pouring it into a large flat dich.

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To Cory Engravings.—Take a piece of good transparent oil silk, and place it over the print you wish to copy. Trace lightly with a steel pen and good common ink; when the ink dries, breathe on it; or, it a large subject, hold it over the vapor of warm water for a few seconds; then place a piece of clean paper on the tracing, and rub it with the hand; on taking up the paper an accurate copy will be found. Two copies can be taken from the same tracing.

On—Take a piece of clean lantern-horn, lay it upon the print or picture you wish to take of; then with a crowquil, dipped in half in ink, draw every stroke of the out-line upon the horn; when day, breathe upon that side of the horn whereon you have made your draft, three or four times, and clap it directly on a piece of white paper, with the drawn side downwards; then press it hard with the palm of your hand; the drawitg will stick to your paper, and the horn come off clean.

HOW TO BEED GATHERED FRUIT AND FIGHER ALWAYS Farsa. A friend has just informed us that finit and flowers may be preserved flow decay and fulling by immersing them in a solution of gum arable in water two or three times, waiting a sufficient time between each immersion to allow the greatordiv. This process covers the surface of the finit with a thin coating of the gum, which is entirely impervious to the air, and thus prevents the decay of the finit, or the withering of the flower. Our friend has roses thus preserved, which have all the beauty of freshly placked ones, though they have been spirated from the parent som since Jame Let. To insure succes in experiments of this kind, it should be beane in mind that the whole surface must be completely covered; for, if the air only gains entrance at a plushole, the Liber will be lost. In pre-reing specimens of field, particular care chould be taken to cover the stear and all with the gum. A good way is to wind a thread or silk at rat the stem, and then she it howly in the solution, which should not be so stro, gas to leave a partile of the gum tall solved. The guaries of partiently management that per removith difthenly detect its presente, one pt by the totthe Here we have another simple polling of fixing the fleeting Leasty of hatere, and minimum line our ever with the colijects which reset the rate the mind, return the tarte, and purify the heart. T3*

To Take Stains our or Ivory.—A little prepared white chalk, tinged with sweet oil and sal voluble into a paste; rub it on wet with a piece of wash-bather; let it remain until dry, then brush it off.

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PLANTS IN ROUMS, -The reason why plant fide so soon, is because due attention is not publications. The more supplying with water is not such beat. The baves show! I be kept perfectly clean. "If at r. will washing were bestowed, in London," says Dr. Lindley, "cych a perplant es upon a lap-dor, the one veniline in in it as good condition as the other. The reseas are obvious. Plants breathe by their leaves; and if their surface is closed by diet, of whatever kind, their breathing is importal or prevented. Plants perspire by their bases; and direprevents their perspiration. Plants feed by their beaves; and dirt prevents their Reding. So that bruthing, por pingtion, and food, are fitally interm, to blue the accomplation of four immetter upon leaves. Let any one, all racading this, east an eye upon the state of plants in sittle - tooms, or well-lept greenhouse; let him dans a white handlerchief over the same of sale plants, or a pism of smooth white leather, if his de ires to know how har they are from being as clean as their nature requires."

A VERY Good Potentier Furthern.—Mix equal parts of white wax, common wax, and white soop car fine, in the proportion of an entree of each to a plut of water. Dissolve them over the fire until well mingled.

Functional Politics—Breswes I all a pound, and a quarter of an observe of alliance root; melt too there is a pipking until the former is well colored. Then a U.E. and oil and spirits of trapentize, of each half a cill; strain through a picce of course muslin. Another: White was two orders, oil of turp atime one gill; melt the was, and prachally mix in the turpentine.

Composition to make Coloned Drawings and Paints and Paints of troperatine, two of east mix them together. Before this composition is applied, the drawing or prints hold be cized with a solution of islaglass in water, and when dey, apply the varish with a camel's half bench.

To Prince Brower IN WAITE. -- Mis a little carbon-a(e of such with the water, and it will preserve the flowers

for a forthight. Common subjector is also a good preservative.

THE NURSERY AND SICK-ROOM.

Chorman or Interns.—In the first state of inferry, warmth digends on clothing along for there is no now is lar movement.

Avoid a the prece of warmth which problems in this per-

Flannel and calico are the best materials in all seasons.

Dress the child bossely, and basica with thing, and with pins.

The unshilled cord, navel, and belly bund, require much attention.

Avoid he ping the child he date warm, or in detents.

Avoid childing the child, or taking it above I in cult weather.

Attend to the form and sho of the child's in , so that the feet shall not be cramped.

der them hardy, is exceedingly dangerous.

Let a oblibe would rebe very completely out or fully performed. Keep the child alsa is a performed. Keep the child alsa is a performed when the action is a child be very attentive to verificate the appearance to where a child

lives, but never expose it to draughts of air.

Begin early to form lability of properly dependent and delicacy.

Surp.—Infarts can and sleep too hirg; it is sell when they care enjoy a colm and him recontinued to t, or sold he they should by no means be depplied, as the internalest support greater of them. In reduce. A c'Hilling ourse paratively much firster than an add; its blood, assembly raphilly, and sleep promotes mure unliken decoulation, and facilitate dige tion, while a heritant, it position is favore ble to greath and development. Still, be pointed by proportioned to the nee. After six ments, the third I steep can be regulard. An infant should always shop the week right in profession to the day, and a in court cider, a few hours monutary and attenuence; a f, at r a while, to step after dance vill be sail but. All rachill is there or five your old, its time of a printy be short met our borrer sy same is a year, office elill of seven will not require to stop promo than either him LOUIS

Waking Substity.—To awaken a child with a noise, or in an impermous manner, is extremely injudicious and buried; more bould it be carried from a dark room into a glariag light, for the sublen impression of light debilitates the organs of viction, and lays a foundation for weak eyes from early infancy.

Reserves at Nigur.—An infinitis sometimes re-tless at night; this is generally owing either to cramalog it with two much food, tight night-clothes, or below overshead d with too many blankets, or it may have slept too much in the day-time.

O NIME NO SCHEF IN THE HEADS OF INTANES.-- Lend, two ourses; salphuric acid, alluted, two deachnes; rub them together, and anoint the head once a day.

Transica.—The first sign of teething is heat in the mouth of the child—telt by the mother during sucking—flow of saliva—bing and grindless the game. A piece of Is discussion is better than coral, ivory, or any hard substance, for rubbing the gams.

When the child is much distressed, have recourse to medical aid.

When the boards are confined, give without d lay a gentle pair stive, such as custor off, menna, mannesia, or sentia. The warm bath at ninety- ix depreces southes the child.

A child's rio the should be often examined, even after three years of age. Wayward temper, could, and even error, bare her a traced to citting a double tooth.

Diant la have to allow the chill's grass to be lanced.

The property of the control of the c

Variantens. - Children should be vaccinated by the

time they are three months o'l, and betime they begin to teeth. It should be renewed every seven years.

A Few Rules Buth overlieding and males fielling produces scrofula and consumption.

The polledanid price being is bujured both in health and

temper.

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Avoid se somed did to this band saled reas, partry, uncooled vegetables, maipe mults, wine at bit heather.

Insist on thorough chewing, or mastication. Never tempt the appetite when disinclined.

Vary the finel from they to day, but avoid variety at one meal.

Animal fool should be typiler, and enter with a little salt, vegetables, and bread.

Take care that the chill's first is well quided. Give to

new bread.

Sweetness and conferment are only to be given to children in a vary spaint number, if piyon at all. Never pamper or reward with eatables.

Woods in Children — Mile a thore some in a side dissolve in it a little solution; so the integral, and, if problem i, all a little mills. Salt and veter is also good, or milely if there are synapters of fire. All swith more some or sweetment, but pleaty of salt in their food, which should be plain, but abundant.

About Compens.—Dry children wouldy, weatherthand next their person despite the whole year. By every consideration, protest the extremities well. It is ever interestable to have been another, and he invited for a exercise scanner. The classifiers should be invited to the extremities; we math does that; cold represent the is at the head on black we had into alle. The excludible cold had been another to exercise, and planty of planty of substantial for hand reversely. Planty of and planty of joyous out door exercise, would save million of children annually.

Han of Corners. It is a sport point of the top in the Lair of the house problem of the house twelve years on a soft plaining maps or how and is a ball of the house the house the reprinted party of authority and the less than a soft. The hoir of pittleshould be established, as ball on the

coul freely. When they are about eleven or twelve, the hair should be twisted into a coil, not too tight, nor tied at the end with thin thread, but with a place of ribbon.

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Witoorival Comm.—This disease should never be allowed to take its 1 stand course, but should be treated with remedies appropriate to its distressing nature. Ruling, well-vertable I rooms, mild and loo ening syrups, are very beneficial.

Dis. xr: ax - Is characterized by frequent and bloody evacuations and continued fever. It requires perfect classifications, and the instant removal of all evacuations.

Schull Frynk-Requires a cool apartment, very free ventilation, and frequent charges of linen. The nurse should be one who has had this disease.

South a piece in white ley, and put found the mick; let the patient drink finely of cold water, and keep from the cold air, but give fresh air; wash often with saleratus and water, and let them drink it. This treatment has been very successful.

Primary Some Thanker, and Martic vacas Souther Frank.—
It has been ascertained by experience that good fresh your, there is the ally, is a sovereign nouncely for public sore throat and malignant scarlet fever. Yeast, taken freely, as lapplied, is also the reme by for more likeation.

A Consider Blues.—Of all applications for a blue, we belt we that there are none equal to a simple covering of constitut white. This is always at hearly read white it requires no third in a jet, it produces not a sould have enough on the surface of a slight or deplace, is at once absorbed by the flear, and torms a protection.

Fig. Theat the same as hurns, or cover with serged rew putato; but the evalk cintment is the best. In the attack of all the e, cover the parts with treach, and dist on plenty of flour.

Bonn in Frank.—Lay the person down on the floor of the regim, and throw the tablecloth, but, or other large cloth over him, and roll him on the floor.

A Similar remarks for burns is the white of an car. It excludes the air, and is healing.

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Burns.—If the skin is much injured, spread some linear pretty thickly with chalk cintment, and by over the part, and give the pattent some brandy and water, if much exhausted; then send for a medical man. If not much injured, and very painful, use the same cintment, or apply carded corton dipped in fine-water and his sealod. If you please, you may by clothes dipped in cittur over the parts, or cold lotions.

STREET AND PREFECT CURE FOR A BURN.—Take a sence of peppermint and whicky, in proportions of one part peppermint and three of spirits, and apply with eleths, and it gives perfect relief instantly. Peppermint and sweet oll is equally good, put on with cotton. This should be always at hand, whenever there is danger from such accidents, as it acts like a perfect chang, and will rot fail to relieve.

Axonic n.—Beat an apple with salud oil until it is a portice, pretty soft; bind it on the part, and as it dries, lay on fresh. You must be sare to pare, core, and heat your apple well, so as not to break the skin about the lain. It is sail nothing has been to unless sure to remove the fire, and it is cooling and soothing in a birth degree. It is cheap, and always to be had in the season of apples.

Hest and Quickest.—Oll, if you have it—lineed, almond, olive, or any other—line ed is be t. Pour it over, then sprintle a thick coating of flour; then by over a cost of cotton-batting, or walding. If you have no ell at hand, apply the flour at once, without it.

Stand Head in Internal Stands on the head, and in a few days forms a scab, and dladruges a thick, a very nature, that studies upon the hair. The sores gradually increase, until the whole here is covered with a scab, dladrug in this matter, which is very offensive. The hair is to be cut off as close as possible, and the head wash devery night and morning with lime water. This is easily proper to by shading a piece of quickline, of the size of a lands of a quart of water, and when settled, it is to be put into a bottle and corked for use.

To Parvier Coins in Chippens. The best preventive of colds in children is to does them warm, and give the mexico dally in the open sir, and wash them them whilly

every day in cold water, if they are strong enough to bear it, it not, a blacklitch warm water, and to be the side dry. This he per the per copien. If they do take cold, give them a warm bath as soon as possible; if that is not convenient, bathe the feet and hand, and with the budy all over in water water, then give a copiel werm for, and cover the patient in bed. Avoid exposure the following day.

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A street Control of C. o. r. The Joyan tof Health is, when a child is taken with comp, is tailly apply coll water size water, it possible— the ply and the dy to the rest, and the t with a specie. The last this will almost intensity be relieved. So mer as possible, by the subsect of the control of the last the subsect of the subsect of the subsect of the control of

The visits of the Massess.—The private point in this district, is to keep the enquire out up on the engine of the body. It the fact of the pution becomes a day in worm water, drinkler; treely of the roll broat ter, and taking care to be well wrapped up, so at to produce perspiration. Sither is view whathe; let this and themosphwort terms the the city drink. Me tark publics explicit to the fact are very a find. Let the bowels be kept gently open. Avoid taking cold.

List of the Principal Poissons, with their Antidotes or Remedies.

On or Vintos, Aqua Fourin, Scrait or Sair. Mannesia, Chalk, Soap and Water.

Barrin Terran .- Oily Brinks, Selmina of Oil: Bark.

Sagr or Lewess or Acro or Source.—Chall, Wilding, Llug, or Magnetic and Wetter. Sourches an Epstle Draught.

Artificial Breathing, Chloride of Lime to nose.

Pranta I. Soar-Lies, Smalling-Sales, Ninn, Harryman, Sal Volation.—Londonder, and Vincer and Water.

A. THE, POWDER, OR WHITE ARTHUR, KING'S YEL-TOD, OR YELLOW ARSHAM. Entrie, L. Water, Soupand Water, Sugar and Water, Oily Drinks.

Mangeray, Communication Schliman, Calound. -- White of Eggs, Soap and Water.

Option, Lathania, Emilie Draught, Vinerar and Water, D. hing Cold Water on che tand here, walking up and down for two or three hours.

TRACT.—Epsom Salts, Castor Oil, Emetics.

and Water, Castor-Oil, Gruel.

Z vo. - Line-Water, Chall and Water, Suep and Water.

Inon.-Magnesia, Warm Water.

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HENNAME, HOUSE, SHIPPING, FORMOVE. - Emptos and Castor Oil, Brandy and Water, if necessary.

Poisonous Food.-Emetics and Castor Oil.

Carron is a violent propinality it city to a more required a continuous them is a spirality in a continuous them is a more than it is a more than the holy because of the distribution. Nor visit a fix per on the fifth, as the exception of a contains a fix per on to specially if the complaint 's of a contains in the open madily to receive the infection. In affective a six person, than a visit of the air part from the dues of window to the belof the distribution, as the least of the fix will describe the interest that the due of the fix will describe the interest that the due of the fix will describe the interest that the due to the fix will describe the interest that the due to the fix will describe the interest that the due to the fix will describe the interest that the due to the fix will describe the interest that the due to the fix will describe the interest that the due to the fix will describe the interest that the due to the fix will describe the interest that the due to the fix will describe the interest that the due to the fix will describe the interest that the due to the fix will describe the interest that the due to the fix will describe the interest that the due to the fix will describe the interest the fix the due to the fix will describe the fixed the fixed the due to the fixed

Harpert Mante of Himer, - It a percent reallist at a pairing whatever, or has fallen have a vulture troom having overlimit I the manuals, an instruction to the ly, many a licontact applicable in a bound number of constrainty haller those in the letters to it we common think of is a tear Specialist of course in all and a rated grant that -ti . of rapidly is a tale of water, warm or coll, and exallers at the beautiful to be a second of the cut to the last self is the self in th Sometimes; will be to the per because a final test printing to the boxes ever : .P. let the white of the fire at the pill of sites f contract the are alliers I am to make a discount to be applied to the care the very some more within a littly a larger time. of virulent poisons than any medicines in the shops. In come of military burning the builty builty of the part in only water pive only and the termination by the bility

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ning. Meanwhile get some common dry flour, and apply it an inch or two thick on the it jured part the moment it emerges from the water, and keep on sprinkling the flour through anything like a pepper-box cover, so as to put it on evenly. Do nothing else, drink nothing but water, eat nothing until improvement commences, except some dry bread softened in very weak tea of some hind. Cures of frightful burnings have been performed in this way, as wonderful as they are painless. Dr. Hall saved the life of an infant which had been implyedently drupged with landaulm, and which was fast sinking into the sleep which has no awaking, by giving it strong coffee, chared with the white of an egg, a teaspountal every five minutes until it ceased to seem drowsy.

AN INFALLIPLE REMAINS FOR SORE TEROMS.—Make a poultice of wormwood, bolled in sweet milk, and apply it to the throat. I have known this to give relief in its worst form in eight hours.

Some Thrown.—Those subject to sore throuts, &c., should bathe the neck with cold water in the morning, and use the the hebrush at night, which will be found to relieve them very soon.

REMEDY ION BROXCHITIS. Take honey in the comb, squeeze it out, and dilute with a little water; wet the lips and mouth occasionally with it. It has never been known to fail in cases where children had throats so swollen as to be unable to swallow. It is certainly a simple remedy, and may be a very efficacious one.

For Covert.—Take one table-poonful of molas es, two teaspoonfuls of castor-oil, one traspoonful of camphor, and one teaspoonful of paregorie; take hulf a teaspoonful frequently. This is of great service when calldren have symptoms of croup.

Cotton Mixiture.—Take one teacupful of molastes; add two table-spoonfuls of vinegar; simmer this over the fire; then, when taken off, add three teaspoonfuls of paregorie, and as much refined nitre as can be just upon the point of a small breakfast knife. Of this mixture, take two or three teaspoonfuls on going to bed, and one or two during the day when you have a disposition to cough.

A Geor Plaster for A Cotton. Take beesway, Burgandy pitch, and rosin, each an innace; melt them to-

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gether, and then stir in three-quarters of an ounce of common turpentine, and half an ounce of oil of mace. Spread it on a piece of sheep's leather, grate some natmen over the whole plaster, and apply it quite warm.

Termin Syrup for a Cold, or Albition of the Lines.—Roust twelve or more the titules in an appleadoascer, press the julie from them, and add so, ar carely to your taste. Take a teacupful at night and in the morning.

The B st Way to take Casion O.L.—It is not penerally brown that a stor oil may be most easily taken the glob with orange juice, a little strain below abbed if the juice of the orange is not sweet. The difference has tween this and any other mode of taking this valuable medicine is surprising.

Postfice for a Fritze.—Holl bread in less of strong law; apply the positive in the greeful manner. This has saved many a limb from amputation.

Figure Fire. — For frozed for, deer's marrow will be fired excellent. For chilblulus, the time of is line; also multiplied, frequently applied, will relieve them.

For From the m.—Take chaine yellow and hogs bud, and make it into an eintment, and apply to the injured parts, warming the same into the skin.

Residue for Britanian First mon Love Watking. -Residue for, at going to bed, with spirits make I will tallos dropped from a balted can be juto the pulm or the
hand.

Harrise, Signer, a co-1. For a brain, dec-Buthe the part will with warm water, and afterward apply to take sinced on paper or linen, as most convenient; it non-lived, and no maje will be left. Treate, is apple tall sin the early states of a quite-year some timest, will specify effect a case. 2. For the sting of a respect to Table about a winegers full of your maje it a little communication into it, and bathe the parts after the little same unit install to early and no path or saciling will discuss the felt.

FOR A STANG. -Blind on the plane at the hiphester of comname salt or sale rates mobited it -it will soon extract this venom.

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For Service And Breiser. The early intof train oil, I din penul ef steres pi di, bull'a punnel ef a sin, hali a point of borners, and hall a point of state tilling, or in like proportion. Boil them together for about half an hour, whim ell the seem, and pour the bould into come, and when cold, it will be ready for the. While health, it next be spradice think, but not this hart in history her upon a piece of come a fixenclosic. Apply it to the part of its d or brained, and be it is made for a deport to me; is will siver about immediate reliation to the transfer of the plant is will be and ficient for a perfect cure.

RELIEF FOR A SPRAINED ANKLE .- Wash the ankle frequantly with cold salt and vater, which is far better than war: ring a or do so the of br . he pum foot as cold as possible to proceed in a unity and set with it elevated on a cushion. Live on very low diet, and take every day some conding medicin. By objing the dim tion only, a qualified and believe to a condinatory days.

Constitutionals .-- In this Paris is all a a treatment i practical that is formal most as talking a frequent ascident, and which can be applied by the most inexperies of If the andre is praired, but in some, but the opeexpress health these from the him branching while there the complex a sections or the smaller part. The laying to appraise its greatest the present street trely will be treated from a continuing jure t and pulntial apart for about a query of an hope. This equilibration being repeated exact the will, in the course of the day, enable a patient to walk, when other means would have failed to relieve him.

To REMOVE A CATARA TOR FILM G. MU.X : CX THE PAR. stand, when it is warm, until the little despect off all arise. This of put into the charted eye troon them a day, has been known to effect a cure.

There is an a line. Plant your flow for an appropriation it. I spin, have a till patient between post; their diam cost's figur, and you will probably be able to recover the dirt; bort, il this will not ome be you to control it, report this care ration while you have a retiling the able or health place I over the explicit this will true it in the congress or the your to pur once this simil or exclude, a .. vighter cor er in oil,
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of a fine silk hamilkerchicf. As soon as the unisting is noved, bathe the eye with cold water, and exclude the last tor a day. If the inflammation is severe, take a purgative, and use a refrigerant lotion.

Limb is in Err.—Syding it well with warm vinigir and water form onne to clabt ounds of water; take a purgative, and exclude light.

To kind Elements, or office Instants, with a may Accider this distressing circumstance, lay his head upon a
fille, the priority wards that is utilisted; at the secretime,
be office triend can hely despitate the car a little sweet
correct of a distribute. A decree two will be sufficient,
when will in analy despet and remove the
pain, however violent.

Aportion and Firs Generally. Raise the head; unbore all tide clother, string, &c.; apply co. Hotions to the lead, which should be should; apply leading to the temples, and send for a surgeon.

Strio ariox most Noxio a Gasta, & .—Remove to the field air; dash cold vimer and water in the face, rock, and bread; keep up the warmth of the body; if accessary, apply must only possible to the soles of the fact, and try artificial respiration, as in drowning.

Nose Breening, - Roll up a piece of paper and press it up under the upper lip.

Entition of an Nost.—In obstince case, How a little gam Arable pondrupt's north through a quil, which will impellately top the C. Lape. Powdered Alum is also good.

Formulas Borners and Theorem.—Per also he partitly in domest of influentian from this hone, plus, & each is stick in the throat. The meaning at a sident of this kind of me, do include the patient to be percently still; open his mouth, and look into it. If you see the obstruction endeavor to be it with your in our and thomb, or a long, siender prince places. If it cannot be gut up, and is not of a rature to do any injury in the stone his partitle of which the handle of a pount, or a flex. To, round piece of whelehore, the end of which his menty covered with a roll of linear, or anything that may be at hand. If you can

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million pet it up nor down, place six grains of tartar emetic in the patient's mouth. As it dissolves, it will make all mexcessively sield, and in dimensionate of the relaxation, the bone, or whatever it may be, will descend into the stomach, or be closed from the mouth. If a pla, bottom, or other metallic or pointed healy has been swillowed, or poshed into the stomach, and end avor to prevent him from going to stool for at least twelve hours.

CERTAIN CURE FOR HEADACHE AND ALL NEURALGIC PAINS. To be applied as any other lation: Opodellie, spirits of wine, sal ammoniae, equal parts.

on them. The Turks wash fresh wounds with wine, and sprinkle sugar on them. Obstinate ulcers may be cured with sugar declared by a sure of walnut leave.

Warrs.—Wet them with tobacco juice, and rub them with chalk. Another: Rub them with fresh beef every day until they begin to disappear. This last is simple and effectual.

Course. Take half an emice of verdicit, two ounces of bees-wax, two ounces of ammonia; melt the two last ingredients for other, and just before they are cold, add the vendicits. Spread it on small pieces of linen, and apply it, after print the count. This has our linear to come.

To Cure a Felox.—When you fear a felon is coming, put a just tin of heiling water on the more; then all to that a temporal defenders amina viewher of vinegar; heat this every little while, say from half an hour to an hour, and hold your times in it till the pair, subject it is you see all the matter drawn to one place; then have it opened and your firms will heat. A doctor ought to open it if possible, as the shin is always thickened over a felon. I have cured them in twenty-four hours with this.

A Stri Rimini ion a larex. Take a pint of common soft sorp, and the it in air- 's hot line to bit it is of the consistency of plazar's putty. Make a bather thinble, fill it with this composition, and its at the flux retherein, and change the composition of refer in twenty mirrors, and a consist of the composition of refer in twenty mirrors, and a consist of the composition.

MUSIALD POLITHUIS .- Make a bag the size required, of

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book muslin; and, after mixing copul quantities of mustard and lines of musling a larger proportion of the former, should the case require it) in a basin, with boiling water of a proper consistency, fall the bar; and, sowing it up, apply it to the part affected, covering it with a handler-chirt, or piece of linen. The patient will find this a very clean and constantable plans. After it has been kept on as long as desired, it only a mains to remove it, and thy on a piece of old cambric hamble relief, no subbing nor warling being required. The position is perfectly chiracters; and all that is necessary afterward is, to dust it with hair-powder for a day or two.

Sixgurar Pallianian for Toomache.—A little hore-radish scraped, and had on the crist of the side affected, will, in many cases, give speedy whet. A better way is to place a little scraped hore radical in the mouth, or the tooth, and just around the gran. It relieves the mouth of pains in the games and face also. The mouth may afterward be rinsed

with a little camphorated water, lukewarm.

Acta Stomach. Prepared chalk, to be found always at druggists, is an excellent renely for this complaint, and all the unpleasant headaches and lickness to which it gives lise. This is one form of dyspepsia, and is sometimes relieved by the use of this simple remedy.

To Stop run Britankhor a Worxb.-Lay on the oridee, list; if that is not sufficient, put on flour and then lint.

Corresponding of polyerized games of caster ca, two tables positives of polyerized games in games diagram to the sponding the factor of mix with one plut of warm water, stake well, and take a table spondid three times a day. I have never known this fail in the most severe cases.

For Distasts of the Bowle - Take equal parts of syrup of rhubarb, paregone, and sphils of camples; mix together. Dose for an adult, one to appoint it. If necessary, it may be repeated in two or three hours.

For Choren Monney Take a chicken jest killed, if possible; boil it in two or three quants of water and let the patient drink treely of the broth, either with or without salt. It should be boiled several hours.

A SIMPLE CERRIOR DISERVERY. Take pure litter off

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the churn, immediately after being churned, just as it is, without being saled or washed; charity it over the fire like honey. Skim offall the makey particles when melted over a clear dre. Let the patient (it an adult) take two tablespoonfuls of the charified remainder, twice or thrice within the day. This has never failed to effect a cure, and in many cases it has been almost instantaneous.

Diamenta.—The first, the most important, and the most indepensable item in the arrest and one of hor cases of the boxels, is absolute quietally on a bed. Nature herself always prompts this by disinclaining us to be omotion. The most thing is to cat nothing but common rice parelled like coff e, and then boiled, and taken with a little salt and butter. Drink little or no liquid of any kind. But of ice may be caten and swallowed at will. Every step taken in diarrhea, every speciated of liquid, only appravates the disease. If locomotion is comed ony, the unsfortune of the necessity may be besented by having a stort piece of woolen flamed bound tightly around the abulonen, so as to be doubled in front, and kept well in its place. In the practice of many years we have never failed to notice a gratifying result to follow these observances.

To Prevent the Nails growing down into the Tors. This is a very trouble one, and sometimes dangerous thing, for I know an intermed of to a having to be amputated in consequence. But the cure is very simple. Take a sharpgold oil knife, and cut a little furrow all adong the top of the nail lengthwise. As it fills up, scape it out a time. This will curse the null to contract at the top, and so boson its hold from the flesh. Persevere until the difficulty is entirely overcome.

Course our.—Never sit or lie down in a current of air, or palabore my of the clothing after cooling from acity of the first of lightenium the does, it should be increased at her berthese charmas and a, by throwing on a cloth, one, or showly even in summer. Attention to this single index would save to my lives at mostly, for the most danger on and fit if topics of distance are carried by confiner of top rapidly.

Cake for Hymorito II. - A correspond and the Providence Journal recommends aspinages as a case for hydrophobla in any stage of emine makes. The directous

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are: Lat the green shows of aspiragus raw, sleep and per piration will be induced, as I the discuss can thus be cured. This remedy proved effectual to a man in Greece after the paroxysms had commenced.

Conn for River orm of Tarria. Take yellow-dock tools out out in small pieces, and slatter them in vinegar, and, who a the strength is extra tool at heat three times a day. At the same time, it is well to drink a for made of the same time, it is well to drink a for made of the same tool; or the same of the extractor yellow-lock tool, which can be found at any drug slove. This is infallible.

Care a.—Take a quartity of redsock back, born is to sold it, it to this add waper; hold to the concist to e of motions; apply it mostly to the plaster with tar; remove in a 1-a days, and it postularances appear in the wound, apply the plaster and the case of a good man in Missouri. The case of a continuous of a good man in Missouri. The case of a continuous and after help to ded by the able thereone, and sufficient points operations with the kine, exercity, and otherwise, was specifly our livith the above preparation.

Contained Conseque. Disclose is illian ourses of epina, our distract oil of sassific, in two ourses of spin's of vites. Mix to a pour a of treache with one callon of building was a, as I we model, mix together. This is the orisebrated cordial so much used for children.

Dr. Blace Davies Gott Mixital. Where feelelding, one or e; spirit of nitrees ethat, one office in incline of John 2000, thouse, the plant walls, two courses with A teaspoonful in chamomile tea two or three times a day.

DECOCTION OF SARSAPARILLA.—Take two ounces of sarsaparilla root, sliced, and bruise it, then one ounce of minimum wood; had over a downine in the quarter of value till reduced to a c; had by before a country it takes the saucepan, add half an ounce of sassafras wood and three drams of liquorice; afterward strain it. This is the lightest and the light of the light of

disorders arising from impurity of the blood and juices. It may be taken from a pint and a half to two quarts per day.

There's Vinerar.—Take of rue, sage, mint, rosemary, wormwood, and layender, a large hand if of each; infase in one gallon of vinegar, in a stone jar closely covered, and keep warm by the fire for four days; then strain, and add one ounce of camplor, pool led; bottle, and keep well cooked. There is a leasend connected with this preparation (called in French Tanaigne a quatre Volumes), that during the plague at Marseilles certain robbers plundered the infected hours with instantity, and being appresheded and condemned to death, were pardoned on condition of declosing the secret of their preventive, as above. The mode of using is to wash the face and hards with it previous to exposure to any infection. It is very aromatic and receshing in a sieks, oon, if rothing more.

SIMPLE REMINY FOR THE ASIMMA. -- The Reportaine de Pharacon like the followings in ple remedy for the asthmu: Take a strongly saturated solution of mitrate of potassa; dip timber into it, and then allow it to day. Procure a widemonth vial, the conkoliwhich has an aperture in the center, so as to allmit any hollow tube whatever -- a pipe clo ed at the end, for example. Light the piece of tinder and place it in the vial. Then cause the patient to inhale the gases that are diserpaged, elling through the more rocardle. At the end of a few repirations he will find relief which will anguer. In regard to an explanation of this mode of treatment, it is supposed that a small portland, oxygen, disenguged by the combustion of the nillate of polas als inhaled by the patient. It is known that in asthmatic patients the anythinous circulation is incomplete in the lange, if t the blood is imperiently regenerated, that it is block, and does not barnits excess of carbon. By the oxyrea absorbs ed, therefore, combustion may be faciliated.

Brackmann Symer. -- Take a sufficient quantity of tipe bickbornies. Put them into a sieve plue donor a large, broad pun, and with a clean pointo muster, or something of the sort, press out all the juice. Or having bruised them first, put the blackberries into a linear bur, and squeeze out all the juice into a vessel placed beneath. Measure it, and to every quart of the straked juice allow half a point.

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dered loaf sugar, a heapened teaspoonful of powdered cinnamon, the same of powdered cloves, and a powered and more. Mix the spices with the juice and sugar, and boil all together in a porcelain kettle, skimming it well. When cold, stirinto the above quantity half a pint of four heap of brandy. Then bottle it for use. This is a good family undicine, and is beauticial in complaints incident to warm weather.

It should be a liministered at proper times (at proper intervals), from a teaspoonful to a wineghts ful, according to the age of the patient.

To Prairy the Armston ap of a St k-Room.—Respectively on the shall of the washing-study or on the manual-piece or table, or in a corner of the floor, a senser or small bread pure or a shallow mag filled with a solution of chloride of hime in cold water, stirring it up fre prently. The proportion may be about a table-spoonful of the powder to half a pint of water. Renew it every two or three days. If the toom be large, place in it more than one vessel of the chloride of line. On silming it, any unpleasant odor will be immediately dispoled. On going to sea, it is well to take with you one or more quart bottles of this solution, to sprinkle occasionally about your state-room.

Anorana.—The onion is a superior disinfectant. Two or three goods-sized ones, cut in believes, and placed on a plate on the floor, absorb the noxious ethicit, etc., which are generated in the sick-room, in an incredibly short space of time. They should be changed every few (any six) hours.

Another, -- A friend tells of a same being captured in a hone by a dor, with the usual results of disgret to the victors. The tecrible scent was neutralized by a maingtur upon live coals of fire by which the air was purified as a by negle. If this kind of traigntion is a sure specific, it deserves to be known and put upon record.

Correspond Look-tow. A positive preventive and remely for this disease is said to be the simple application of beef's gall to the wound. Busides its antispesmodic propertie, the gall draws from the wound any particles of wood, glass, iron, or other substances that may cause irritation, when other applica ions may fail.

Common Baox, nors. Common mallen bayes, smoked in a new piper one in w. ch tobacco has never been used

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—is said to be a simple, immorthly and certain cand for bronchitis.

Printing of Stand-Pox. —A frient who has been a suffered from the discrepoid small pox, i do mades, that if, when the pastules be, in to appear, they are an into twith swall oil and lime-water, as the same growed by proposed to tage pliculous to begins or waters add, it will object to previous or all wall irritation, and himber the site-of-call and the platfor, which are so offer the companiment of this fearful disorder.

Experiment Cotton wood, wet with emplifier, or paragonic and seem of, but, and the ear brackers, will be relief.

By Mors.—By mions may be chicked in their early divide open out by Lindaig the joint with albedge pluter, and keeping it or as long as any unearlines is felt. The bonds againg should be perfect, and it micha be well to extend it to red the foot. An indicated busion should be positively, and larger shoes be worn. To live two lyapraces, but for appropriate for landament for busions. It should be rabbed on peatly twice of their aday. Taken at the substitute a day. Taken a lap allocations as and allocated by the early three at the street time, not to strain or overtax the first by two equal or to propose the exercise. Support, and loose on a should invariably be worn. Of shoes I may say the substitute; on no account have tight-fitting these, slipport, or both.

RETIEF OF No. EXECUTA. —As this drealful discuss is becoming more prevalent than formerly, and as the do form laye not discovered any method or needly into that will parameter of our family has saffered most interroly town it, and could find no relief from any remedy applied, until was saw an article, which recommended the application of braid of hore-radial to the face, for toolhudes. As not radial and toolhushe are both nervous discovered the other lattle remains the one would be likely to one the other other, so we made the application of her small hybrid education of her small hybrid education of her small hybrid education of her small hybrid educations. Since then we have applied its even dattock of neural planes care gradiality is allowed. The resulty

it simple, cheap, and may be within the reach of every one.

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Cold Water to Cure Scales.—A writer in the Ohio Coldinal or says: "I placed a large two full of water with plants of it in it, by the side of a large kettle full of water which was holling very fast. I then rolled up my sleeves above my elbow, and thrust my arm into the kettle of boiling water up to my elbow, then immediately back into the till of iteration, betting it remain a few seconds, then into the bolling water as vin, repeating this process ten times in a minute, without injury or inconvenience, not even making my and book red. From this experiment, I suggest the property of a large cold-water baths immediately after being smalled. Cold water is always handler than hot water. The sooner cold water is applied after scalding, the surer will be the cure.

To Array Linears.—One of the operations generally intravel to the murse is the application of leeches. The part to which they are to be applied should be carefully and thoroughly washed with sorp and warm water, then dried, and a rain just moistened with fresh milk. The healess having been put into a winegless or tumbler (according to their member), it should be quickly inverted, and present their member), it should be quickly inverted, and present the case of the glass.

Such Pox. —In this loath some diease, the apartment should be large, coul, and well-ventilated. The windows should be open day and night, and the linen changed daily. During the dicharge of the pritales, change it twice a day. The patient should be taken into the open air often. Children and others, even if they have been veccinated, should mut visit the sick-room, though they need not leave the lines. After the diease is over, the bed and hedding should be secured, the room famigated, and thoroughly cleansed.

Typers Physic. -- If the apartment is here, airy, and clean, there is list's dimerer from infection. The simple process spoken of in another part of this work, will prevent any be I elliest from the disease. The shoets and body linear should be changed.

Mumrs .- Care should be taken to prevent taking coll.

Perspiration should be promoted by warm drials. If there is co-tiveness, give a gentle laxative. Cover the swelling with cotton, and if painful, bathe it with volatile liniment, or Cheeseman's balsam.

Botts.—Make a plaster of molasses and flour, or honey and flour, and apply it as often as they get dry. If very painful, make a soft poultice of bread and milk, moistened with volatile liniment and buddanum. This will ease pain, allay inflammation, and hasten a cure. Remedies for cleansing the blood should be freely used.

To Ranove Proud Flesh.—Pulverize loaf-sugar very fine, and apply it to the part affected. This is a new and easy remedy, and is said to remove it entirely without pain. It has been practiced in England for years.

Food for the Sick.

The greatest care should be taken in the preparation of food for the siek. It should be just right, or the weakened and sensitive appetite will refuse it. If gruel is scorched in preparing, or whatever you attempt fails the first time to be as nice as it should be, throw it away and make more. Be scrupulously neat in serving it up. Use your prettiest dishes and finest mapkins. Something depends upon looks; and the eye of a sick person may be unusually critical. Except in the preparation of light puddings, the process of biking is in danissible for the sick. Roasting is better—a light roast potato is sometimes very acceptable. Meats should be delicately broiled, except when boiled for broths.

A Strengthening Jelly for Invalids.—One onnce of isingless, half an ounce gum-arabic, a pint of port wine; sweeten with sugar-candy or loaf-sugar, and then flavor with cinnamon, or a little nutneg and lemon-peel. The cinnamon may be boiled in a quarter of a pint of water for an hour; strain, and add the isingless with another quarter of a pint of water; strain when it is dissolved, and add the other ingredients. Take a wineglessful the first thing in the morning, and the last at night, melted; or eat it cold, taking a piece the size of a nutneg occasionally.

Another.—Take three ounces of isinglass, two ounces of candied Eringo root, and one ornce each of conserve of roses, pearl barley, and rice. Put them in two quarts of water, and simmer about five hours till reduced to less than

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of id in e e s a pint. Put a spoonful of it into tea or any other liquid food, or take it alone.

MUTTON CUSTARD FOR BOWEL COMPLAINTS OR CONSUMPTIVE CASES.—Take two ounces of fresh mutton suct shred fine, and a half drain of cinnamon, or some grated nutmeg, and boil in rather pione than a pint of milk; when boiled, to be set by the fire till the scum rises, which should then be carefully taken off. Half a teacupful may be given warm or cold, as the patient prefers, three or four times a day. It should be continued till the complaint is quite cured.

Checker, Berr, or Veal Brorn.—This is made by cutting up the chicken, or the lean of veal or beef, and putting in two spoonfuls of washed rice, and boiling until tender. It may be used, if needed in haste, after boiling in less water about 15 minutes, then filling it up and finishing. It should be put by in a bowl or pitcher covered, to keep for use. Warm it, and add crumbs of Boston crackers or bread a day or two old, with a little salt, and there is nothing more palatable for the sick.

Toasi-Warar.—Take a thin slice of stale bread, toast it brown on both sides slowly and equally. Lay it in a bowl, and pour on boiling water, and cover with a saucer to cool.

Hor Lemonade.—Cut up the whole of a lemon, rind and all, add one teacupful of white sugar, and pour on boiling water. This is good for colds, and is a pleasant drink for the sick.

RICE JELLY. — Having picked and washed a quarter of a pound of rice, mix it with half a pound of loaf sugar, and just sufficient water to cover it. Boil it till it becomes a glutiaous mass; then strain it; season it with whatever may be thought proper; and let it stand to cool.

For Bread Jerry.—Measure a quart of boiling water, and set it away to get cold. Take one-third of an ordinary baker's loaf, slice it, pure off the crust, and toast the bread nicely to a light brown. Then put it into boiling water, set it on hot coals in a covered pan, and boil it gently, till you find, by putting some into a spoon to cool, that the liquid has become a jelly. Strain it through a thin cloth, and set it away for use. When it is to be taken, warm a teacupful, sweeten it with sagar, and add a little grated lemon-peel.

Calves' Free Brown.—Boll two feet in three quarts of water until the water is helf gone. Take off all the fit, season with a little salt, and, if suitable, a spoonful of white or port wine to a teacraphel. This is no uisland and stengthening for an invalid. If a richer broth may be used, boil with the feet two onaces of veld or beef, a sline of bread, a blade or two of mace.

Paraba. —Having pared of the crast, boll some slices of bread in a quart of water for about five minutes. Then take out the bread, and beat it smooth in a deepall in mixing in a little of the water it has boiled in; and mix it with a bit of fresh butter, and sugar, and mulming to you taste.

But Tile.—Take one pound of lean feesh both a little salt, put it in a jur or wide monthed both, and a little salt, place it in a kettle of bolling water to remain one hour, then strain it, and there will be a gill of pure no nishing liquid. Begin with a trappoonful and increase as the stom when will be a. This has been retained on the stom when nothing of e could be, and has raised the putlent when other means have failed.

Wish Willy, - Take half a pint of new milk, put it on the fire and the moment it boils, pour in that in tant two glasses of wind and a teaspoonf dof powdered sugar previously mixed. The curl will soon form, and after it is boiled, set it aside null the curd settles. Pour the whey offend a life pint of boiling water, and loads court to sweeten to the traff. This may be drank in typh: and other fevers, debility, etc.

Warra Grant. -Mix two tible-positils of Indian or out meal with three of water. Have really a pint and a half of boiling water in a surrepan or skiller, perfectly clean; pour this by degrees into the mixture in the bowl; then return it book into the skiller, and place it on the fire to boil. Stir it, and let it boil not riy half an hour. Skim it, and ston it with a little salt. If it is admissible, a little sagar and until greaters it more palatible. Also, if milk it is a forbiblen, a small teacupful able I to a pint of gruil, and bolled up one; make sa nice dish for an invalid.

MILE Porniege. - This is trade nearly in the same way as greed, only using helf flows, and helf meet, and half mile, instead of water. It should be cooked in one the helf is added, and only bolled up once afterward.

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ng a Rich Greit.—Take one spoonful of rice, a pint and a half of water, a stick of cinnamon or lemon-piel, boil it soft, and a lia pint of new milk; strain it, and sea on with a little alt. It you make it of rice floar, mix oan spoonfal with a little cold water smoothly, and stir it into a quart of bolling water. It it boil five or six minutes, stiring it constantly. Sea on it with salt, number, and sign, and if admissible, a little batter. If the patient bears stimulants, a little wine may be added.

M. Bertan Parkis. -Take a quarter of an owner of semma and mamma (- obtained from the druggists), and pour on it a pint of boillier water. Cover it, set it by the thre, and builtistics for an hour. If the vessel in which you prepare it has a sport, stop up the spout with a roll or wad of suff paper. This should also be done in making herb teas or other denoctions, as a portion of the strength evaporates at the sporit. When the senna and manna have the sheen an hour by the fire, strain it into a skillet br satter as (one lined with porcelain will be best), and stir in a large willeglass or small teamp of West India molasar. Add about half a pound or more of the best prunes, putting in sufficient to absorb the liquid while stowier. Then cover the vessel tightly, and let the whole stand for an hour, or illiall the stones of the princes are loose. If beard too long, the princes will taste weak and insipid. When done, put it into a dish to cool, and pick out all the fours. This will be found an excellent and arrecable cularite ne laine, as there will be no perceptible ture of the sound or manna. It may be given to children at their supper.

THE TOILET.

In the first requirite, viz: that of dress, we may say, health and content give, ornament next. The dress should be plain, and, clean, loose, and rather light than heavy. It should be plain and neat, because these are the clements of true be only; and because God clothed our first parents in scaple this, thre showing the great design of dress to be utlary, and not ornament. Dress should be clean be an entited dominated by decemps and good to be; it should be come it is dominated by decemps and good to be; it should be come and light so as to avoid all opposion and restraint, to that every make a new have the most perfect to a long of notion, while mind and body are equally at ease.

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THE HAIR .- If the ladies will trust to our science on the subject of hair, in the first place, we can a sure them, most confid rally, that, so far is it from being true that oils and pomittums increase the lustre of the hair, their effect is to diminish that polich which it naturally possess; while, whatever glos they may give to help which is neturally dull, is fulse, and, like all other fulsities, digusting. Absolute cleanliness, by accurs of water alone, to commence, followed by brushing in the direction of the Lair itself in a dry state, is the true no thou of giving to the hair all the polish of which it is ensceptible; and it is the effect of oils of all kinds to disturb or injure this; to say nothing of the disgust and necessary dictiness of greasy hair. It is the effect of oils also to prevent it from curling; and this object is most effectually obtained, if without artificial means, by curling it when wet, and stallering it to dry in that state. And, as it happens that almost all hair has a ten deney to carl in one direction rather than in another, it is useful to study that temlency, so as to conform to it in the artificial flexure given. As to artificial appliestions, the whole of the so-called curling fluids are mere impositions; while one, which is really effectual, and at the same time inofiensive, is a weak solution of isinglass, by which a very firm and permanent form can be given to the h.ir. The hair should never be twisted, knotted, or pulled contrary to its natural direction, if you would avoid believes and headache.

Should the scalp be obstinately dry and harsh, it may be safely we shed with a cold work solution of green tea. or with spirits of Castile sorp containing a few grains of tannin, as prescribed by Dr. Hall. In cases of this kind the following may be applied: advolud eight parts, water eight puts, spirits of hartshound one part. Colorne water may allo be used; but perlays the lost plan under the circumst nees, and especially if there be an accumulation of dandrull, is to have the head thoroughly stempoord, after the fashion of the barions, replating the operation at intervals until the sculp is perfectly clean, and is stimus lated into vigorous he diblid arthur. Nothing but good can be derived from a die altention to c'empire the bair. Of course, an improducate use of water is not benedefal. Once a week is perhaps de irable, but this will depend upon the individual; persons with light, this and dry hair

will require it less than those with thick, strong halr, or who purspire very feetly. Nothing is better than soup and water, The supplicable mild, and well and plentifully rubbed in the hair.

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To Rimovi Dandauri.—Take a thin'd ful of piw level refined bonds (can be had at any dragaist or country story), by it dis obve in a temptal of water; it than is the head well, then were brash and angly it to the mixture and apply to the head. Do this everyally for a week, and twice a week after for a few times, and you will call, tually remove the dandruff.

A CAPITAL POMADE.—Dissolve thoroughly over a slow fire two our, es of white wax and half an oun e of palmoil, with a flux of the best edite oil. Stir it tid marry cold; then all one of color of and alors three points of bards of or any other pathines you please.

Giv. Twice's Robbins for Hair.—One diam of sulphur, buff a diam of sugar of boil, four ounces of rose water. Mix them well—shake the vial on using it, and baths the buir twice a day for a week or longer if necessary. It this not due the hair, but so as to restore the original color.

Banquing for in Ham.—This flattice is be timule a little at a time. Pour a table-spanish of bolling water on a dozen quince seeds; and reput when fresh is required.

HARL-Courses Lagran.—The hours, two exacts; gain serie at it provides, one dram; all hot with a functions are dissolved, add two courses of spirits of with elements inspections with a major. On refining to test, we take locks with the above higher, and redicted on twists of paper as a red. It we them tide admir, when they may be unwrapt and formed into ringlets.

OIL OF ROSES—FOR THE HAIR.—Olive oil, two pints; otto of roses, one dram; oil of rosemary, one dram.

Mis. It was become if the lay straight a little alliant root in the oil (with heat) before scenting it.

The Teeth.

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Dr. Have, an eminent surgroundantic residing in London, gives the following noefd hints about the care of the teeth. They are simple, timely, and deserve attention:

"In the first place, the feeth should be fairly used. By this I mean, not not le to perform the duties of crackers for nuts, experimented outous cuttin their strength, or by Indies to rivals iso proutflog thread; for resta aredin every case, more partie duly the last -the party having in one to me'r perthecai'l surely some day mathem; the tech so maillingly is joined being always the first to past company tion their tellors. Those who include in such or similar held may truly be called the dentist's friends. Chemilian is absolutely executial for the preservarious of the trible and they should be well busished at least morning and evening, that any feed her which may be attached to them, eiterbuing skepfrom the stomach, or by dry floarm it, may not be allowed permanently to adhere, errsher, thatly, discoloration, then tartur, and stheelprully, it I is to express myself, under nimeg the continuing to form of the state may be more or less liable to corrosion. In order that the teath show the contract -that is, remin their natural color - denomin to rotathe smillest particle of acid should be a day the matin horr, and the north rined with topil water, for dither are of heat and cold are most highly purifical to to only to their color, but also to their durability; and I have no at thed so simple of converting a really us full and opinmental sor into one one of pain and submyrent call the, then the use of an hing in either one or the ober. The permanulo habit rates him or herself, to any extent, to hot emp, tea, or other drinks, mornedly rivale the friend to the destine jut named. Brush a for the firstly should be of mellion substance of brille, and the emple on what is eased the peretrating principle are but. I would also oberve that children at an early am should be instructed in the ne of the toothbrush, and problem of importance of the teeth, in order to involve to him of cleanlines and a due appreciallon of the orning ts of the mouth. A brush properly selected (not too hund) muy be used by children of five year and every mouling; and by being part and pure lof the general ablation, and thus directling habited attention to the tooth, a neef d and cleanly habit will be engendered which will probably insue for their proper care through life."

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To Chean the Term and Grass.—Tele an orner of myr.h in fine pouder, two spoonfuls of the last white homey, and a little green sare in a very fine powder. Mix them well together, and wet the teeth and prims with a little every night and morning.

Quixin Found Pownia. Pre-iplinted cl. dk, one pound; such powder, bull pound; one powder, bull pound; subspace of quinling, one drain. After althog, it is ready for use.

PRICE MID CHARLOM. — The dense believed in fine powder, seven pounds; prepared chalk, our pound; or is root, one pound; catachu, bull pound; carrie bark, half pound; myrrh, quarter pound. Sift.

Printyrax Bank Power R.—Peruvian bark in powder, half pound; bole Armenian, one pound; ontis powder, one pound; one-is bark, ball pound; posiciol myrib, ball pound; precipitate l'eliali, half pound; otto of clave, quarter ounce.

Homeoreme Chark.—Precipitated chall, one pound; powdered and ones, one came; powdered starch, one owner.

Currenten Powier. — Powdered antibetish, half pound; precipitated chalk, one pound; poud red caris, half pound; otto of hances, one ornare; one of neroli, half drain.

Lie Sarv. — Take oil of alianni, three ounces; perime ceti, one deme ; vir in the, half an entire. Melt these together over a flow fre, mixing with them a little powder of alkanot rout to color it. Keep stirring till cold, and then add a few drops of the oil of rhodium; or,

- (2.) Take oil of absords, spermireti, white wax, and white supprecaulty, equal parts. The summ a good white lip salve; or,
- (5.) The mil of almosts two courses; white was and spermers had cach our draw; melt, and while warm, add too water, two ourses, and mannestlower water, bull an ounce. The reaches the lends cold cream, a very excellent article.

The Hands.

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Great care should be taken to keep the nails neat and well trimmed. They should be rounded at the top, and not cut too closely. Their polish and resiness may be increased by brushing and rubbing.

To Remove States from the Hands.—Damp the hands first in water, then rub them with tartaric acid, or salt of lemons, as you would with soap; rinse them and rub them dry. Tartaric acid, or salt of lemons, will quickly remove stains from white muslin or linens. Put less than half a teaspoonful of the salt or acid into a table-spoonful of water; wet the stain with it, and lay it in the sun for an hour; wet it once or twice with cold water during the time: if this does not quite remove it, repeat the acid water, and lay it in the sun.

Take two owners of Venice soap, and dissolve it in two owners of lemon juint. Add one owner of the oil of bitter almonds, and a like quantity of the oil of tartar. Mix the whole, and stir it well till it has acquired the consistence of soap; and use it as such for the hands.

The parte of swert almonds, which contains an oil fit for keeping the skin soft and elastic, and removing in lurations, may be beneficially applied to the hands and arms.

The most common accidents to which the hands are liable, are chaps, chilldrins, and warts. The perspiration of the hands is also, at times, very troublesome, especially to sach as and employed at works which require great cleanliness.

OINTMENT FOR THE HANDS.—Take three drams of camplion from, there do, white bees wax, three do, spermiceti, two ourses of olive oil—put them together in a cup upon the story where they will melt slowly and form a white oil from it in a few minutes. If the hands be affected, anoing them on going to hed, and put on a pair of gloves. A day or two will suffice to heal them.

Charges Hans.—In tail of washing the hands with sup, employ of much, and after each washing take a little day of meal and rub over the hands, so as to about any moisture.

(2.) Rah a little glycerine—which can be bought at any chemist's -- up on your hands at hight, and wear gloves in bed.

The Complexion.

To Preserve II.— Planty of out-door exercise, a well-regulated appetite, and a cheerful mind are the best defence against the "green and yellow" line, which gradually creeps over the roses on the cheeks of so many of our countrywomen.

Wash for a Blordied Face.—Rose-water, three ounces; suplinte of zinc, one dram. Mix. Wet the face with it, gently dry it, and then touch it over with cold

cream, which also dry gently off.

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To Remove Standar.—Milk of almonds made thus: Take of blunched bitter-almonds half an onne, soft water half a pint; make an emulsion by beating the almonds and water together, strain through a madin cloth, and it is made.

To REMOVE FRICKLIS. - An aunce of alam, and an ounce of lemon-juice, in a pint of rose-water.

For Removing Tax, Brotoms, Prickles, Wakis, Pimples; to change the sallow face into one of beauty; to improve and beautify the complexion, skin, face, nech, lands, &c., and to make winkled skin smooth. Take two galous of streng soap-suds, add to this one pint of pine alcohol, and a quarter of an ounce of Rolemary. Mix these well together, and they are fit for application. It should be applied with a linen rag.

Another acade, applied in the same way, and easily obtained, is Horse-radish, grated into sweet milk; which will

be fit for use in about seven or eight hours.

KALYLOR FOR THE COMPLEXION.—Take blanched bitteralmounds, one part; rose-water, sixteen parts. Mix and strain, then add five grains of blobboride of mercury to every eight-onnee bottle of the mixture, and scent with rose or violet.

Cosmetics, Perfumes, &c.

FACE POWLER.—Starch, one potable oxide of bismuth, four ounces.

PEALL Powner. -- Freach chalk, one pound; oxide of bismuth, one ounce; oxide of zinc, one ounce.

Blaned Perk (Pearl White) is pure oxide of himmth in

powder.

Track While is levicated tale passed through a silk tree. This is the best face-powder made, particularly as it does not discolor from emanation of the sain or impure atmosphere.

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ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL.—Sweet oil, four ornees; cantherites, is any drops; oil of rose, five drops; oil of berganot and oil of longon, each 30 drops; alcaket sufficient to color it.

One or Rests.—Steep a large quantity of the petals of the 10 c, in ed from every extramous matter, in pure water, in an earth in vessel which is exposed daily to the em, and lored at night until a serm rises. This is the offe, which is carefully absorbed by a very small piece of cotton task to the end of a stick. The old collected squeeze cut of the cotton into a very diminutive val; cork the bottle for use. The collection should be continued while any scum is produced.

Houseman Survis.—As cheap perfune are often required to fill little finey bottles, such as are sold at the places, toyeshops, areades, and other places, the following recipes for their manufacture will be found of service:

1. Spirits of wine, one pint; connect of ber and, one

ounce.

2. Spirits of white, one pint; ofto of antal, one onnes.

3. Spinits of wher, one pint; offort French laverder, Lalf office; offort begannot, Lalf office; offorts, one dram.

1. Sphite of wice, one plut; ofto of lenon muss, three-

fourths ounce; essence of lemons, half ounce.

ounce; otto of orange peel, half ounce.

To Make a Some Resembling Violers.—Drop twelve drops of minding all of abodium on a lamp of sugar, grind this will in a gloss mertar, and mix it thenoughly with three pounds of ords powder. This will, in its parkene, have a resemblance to a well-flavored violet.

Opons for the most favorite boughts and nos rays. The emission, produce an agreed by

which has is possible small the nerve of hearing, that of pleasure.

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THE ALHAMBRA PERFUME.—Extract of tuberose, one plant; diffract of manifest, on the plant; extract of all manifest, one-quarter pint.

One-plant of civet, one-quarter pint.

THE Books only Book of the Book of acade, one pint; only by a just of acade, one pint; only by the constant of civet, one-quality-pint; otto of almonds, ten drops.

Dunger CAmore - Entrares of row, jewin, vi by, and each, et each one-half pint.

Proper in Figure of Var p'Ashones.— Extract of man, i.e., v. il v. and the rese, of each one pint; extract of arise, or a pint; of o of a rudium, emequator office.

Rom Warm:—For elling perfitme or culinary property, can be mode by ming the following ingred, als: One of rome two draws; productions of many, half an owner; property, two draws; productions water, one quart; alcohol, two onners. Thus the attractions with the summar and map residently of the sector and alcohol, proviously mixed, and filter the whole through paper.

strain the fall of the product of old of bergamot, one our color of any, at lafts drops of otto of roles; mix well, and it is fit for use.

To Make Correct Warra.—Take a piut of alcohol, and put in thing drop of eil of lemon, that you be regament, and helf a fin cli warra. It you be its mark, or lavender, add the some quantity of each. The oils should be put in the aboliod and shock well, before the water in add of. Bottle it for use.

shows here the control of the betwhile sorp, shows him to the control of the process; of blocenthe and, the process of an occur, of chame arounding, the spirit characters, cloves, and dried researces, only but an electric of a large driver, and hay become, an admit; which they driver. It has

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the whole to a fine powder, which knead into a paste with the soap, adding a few grains of norsk or ambergris. When you make this paste into washballs soften it with a little oll of almonds to render the composition more lenient. This soap has excellent cleansing and counteric properties.

Court Plaster.—Dissolve isingles, suspend your silk on a wooden frame by tacks, apply the glue with a brush and let it dry, repeat it, and when dry cover it with a strong tincture of balsam of Peru. This is the real Pluglish court plaster, it is pliable and never breaks. The more common is covered over with the white of an erg and dried.

Para Soar (Superior).—Cut thin two pounds of vellow soap into a double saucepan, occasionally stirring it till it is melted, which will be in a few minutes, if the water is kept boiling around it; then add quarter of a pound of palm oil, quarter of a pound of honey, and six cents worth of true oil of cinnamon; be all boil together another six or cight minutes; pour out, and stand it by till next day. It is then fit for immediate use.

One Wisdook Sove. Siee the best white scap as thin as possible, and melt it over a slow fire; take it from the fire, as I, when lukewing, add oil of caraway, or any other fragrant oil.

Tracish Round.—Take half pound best Brazil wood, fine, and of golden red color, infuse four days in four quarts best white wine vinegar; then boil them together for half an hour; strain through a linear cloth, and place the liquid in one plut white vinegar, mix the two liquids and stir them well together. The scum which now arises should be carefully taken off, and gradually dried and powdered.

To BLACKEN THE EYE-LASHES.—The simplest preparations for this purpose, are the juice of elder-herries, burnt cork, and cloves burnt at the candle. Another means is, to take the black of frankineense, rosin, and mastic. This black will not come off with perspiration.

A stick of India ink is the best of all.

HINTS ABOUT DRESS.—A dress should always be made loose over the chest, and tight over the shoulder blades.

Every species of drapery is graceful, and may always be

worn to advantage. Long saches, knotted in front, are more becoming than belts, unless there is much trinuning upon the dress.

No dress with long sleeves is complete without a pair of cuffs. They look very pretty, when simply made of linen cambrie, with a double row of herring-bone. Cuff, with small ruffles, make the hands look small.

To make marrow shoulders look wider, an inside cape (or cape factoned to the dress), falling at the shoulders,

should be worn.

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The effect of a well-made tournare (or bastle) is to make the waist look round and delicate. An extremely small and warpis's holding waist can never be considered a beauty. It is exceedingly lentful to those who attain it by tight lacing, and doubly ungraceful, since it prevents all graceful movements. Tying the such in a point in front gives a roundless to the waist, and lessens its dimensions. To prevent the fudness of the skirt from rising above the sash, which is very ungraceful, the belt should be lined with buckram.

Short clonks are very unbecoming to short and chunsily built permus — pun others they are generally gree ful.

A conte contage bonnet is never out of fashion, and there

are very few faces which it does not improve.

The life pairing contains of a lady should consist of a loose wrapper fuller I with a cond and tessel at the waist, and

worn with very plain cuffs and collar.

Shows hould always be word a little longer than the foot, so that their length makes the foot look narrow, which is a great beauty. A broad, short foot can never be considered by also are. Tight shoes impair the grit, and a lengt foot is, at any time, preferable to an awkward mode of walking.

Pio rares are Quar ful upon tell persons, whichershader or otherwise, but never upon diminative ones. There are equally and a filter on both, and never look out of the dion. A couple of which ries, which rive the appearance of two skirts, are very bounded for an evening dress, made of delicate an acceptate. Any species of triangles down the front or the of the of the skirt, increases the apparent height.

Ciper, are, in a moral, only becoming to per our with

falling shoulders.

Illighan h d. . . a e convenient, and almost o'ways

hold we'l. Upon a very high-shord level preon, a lower cled does is more appropriate, and if the shorthlers are only moderately high, the neck may still be covered, and the dress finished off about the throat with a narrow piece of lace, travel downwards, instead of a coller. Dress with love backs are only be coming upon very time, and at the same time stender figures. Evening dresses of transperent or toricle book well when made high in the need; but upon very young also it is note sould to cut the dress low, leaving a part of the shoulders bare.

Care of Clothing, &c.

How to Parsinve your Purs. Pars, and a writer in one of the New York papers, who seems thoroughly familiar with the subject, should never be pur away for the summer, and fingotten, as they so frequently are; and next to being shut up from the air, there is if it enemy is damp. If from the wearer being exposit to rain, they become wet they should be dried at a modified distance from the fire immediately; and in warra weather, when not required for wear, they should move be shut in a box or other drawer for more than a few days at a time, and every few weeks they should be shaken and beaten.

The more delicate shirs require somewhat more delicate treatment. The best plan is probably, not to prok furs away, but let them he in a drawer or ward observative constantly being opined so that they meet the eye frequently, and being thus often in side, it is eas, at convenient opportunities, to have them taken out and bearen, or, at any rate, shaken or tossid, and thoroughly exposed to the air. It is common to he in it remarked, that the moths got into furs—as if the inner actually rability of hour one locality to another; the probability is, however, that furs and woolens are arised a distances, exclude laving the play which develops its diffuto the living or canting through the decay of its uniterfal shape. Cleanlings and airing are, therefore, absolutely essential.

Paper bigs, folded over the same and send to pother, in the expedient receptibles for this and wooding purments. Cedar chests are better, if you can obtain them.

Wooden and less may be, in most part, processed by care in weather than. Never wall them in had water, nor

With the soften is be sould; non should they be rein a with Stip. The all is of word are covered with like points, all direct to a way. As the week in is rabled, these become ting d, at I form a lind of this a fall, by waln't means the article is shrunk and thickened. For the same ber on it is not desirable to ring wooden things. Belive Was dur, you in things should be well brushed and shaken to jet inforting dust. Rain, or soft river water, should have a smally lather made in it with soup; or, if the things are very ar tip, or gill should be added, in the propostion of half a plan to six quart of water; then belling water limit has all distinction to make it as hot as it is prescile to her the hand in; and the dirty worden should be put in, and dippoland rated repeatedly for everd minute. It should then be spaced (not wrong) as dry as possible from the dirty, alling liquor, and the procon, if now up, repeated with some chan lather. If the art. I is not very duty, and becomes quite clean in the tirst washing the washing may be in hot water only, without comprand, in either case, a blue bag should be used in the last water. When gall has been used, a third water is now or my to take of the bad small. When the arrite is a island, it doubled be squeezed as de, as can be, and directly appoint the in the open air, if the weather is fine.

While the is lest element by disolving cord-soap in water as her as the hund can bear, and passing the silk through and the our's handling it grully, and rubulag any spots till the disqueer. The silk should then be tinsed in the file of the court of the like the today.

in luke a arra water, and stroubed by plus to dry.

Phones I white six is be a chaused by breadcrambs rubbed on with the hand.

Black de la benetic and by some ox-gall put into boil-ing water.

To Chark in a — Inc - s closured by the following methods are not the aspectance of being chaned: Quarter of a point of soit soap, two wheels - s of the thore paids of boiling water; max and be standard like beautiful; sprad the suk on a clean table with a climb under it there are the no gathers; dip a not quality of the mixture, and rub the sucwell, epointly of the rate strip or the most different and with a special contract the whole breakly generally, and

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rub posty; then rine the silk in cold oft water; hang it to be drain, and hon it dump. The quality stated is for

a plain dress.

2. Challe ray positions to a fine pulp in water, and pass the liquid unities through a coarse size of a anumber ver of of water; let the mixture stand undisturb 1 till the fine white particle of the positions the prohibites distina poor the muciliariness leptor from the band, and preserve it for use. The article to be cheered should be spaced upon a limit cloth upon a table, and washed with a sport of position the potato liquor, until the dist is perfectly separated, then rinsed in clear water several times. Two middles itself potators will be sufficient for one pint of water.

To CLEAN WHITE FEATHERS.—Wash them well in soft water, with white soap and blue; r.b them through very clear white paper, beat them on the paper, shake them before the fire, dry them in the air, and afterward curl them.

To Cust Provinces.—Heat them greatly before the five, there, with the back of a kulfe applied to the feathers, they will be found to curl quickly and well.

To CLEANSE GOLD.—Wash the article in warm suds multi-of dislicate snap and water, with the or fitteen drops of all volutile. (The sal volutile will mader the metal brittle. This hint may be used or left at pleasure.)

To CLEAN WHITE KID GLOVES.—Stretch them on a load, and who the sided space with cream of the error or magnitude. Let there is tau hour, then take a nighter of them and fulle, is eath in powder, and rub it all over the gloves with a characteristic phase with a characteristic phase of base and fully powdered which y. It is then is a mather lear; but how the powder, and you will find them clean.

To Wall Colons o Kib on Horkin Gloves.—Have on a time, a clean total, folded time or four time, a sincer of new relation to the piece of brown scape. Spread a glove smoothly on the folded towel, dip into the milk a piece of char flammel, reboit on the soop mail you get enough, and there exists a reliable to glove, beginning at the writt, and rubble gleat three to the ends of the flagers,

the glove he had held family in the laft hand. When done, spaced the real to dry probably. When nearly dry, pall them out the cross way of the leather and when quite dry, stretch them.

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by w. Lie r them thorns, hly with a hir of soft spot or tied on the end of a stick, and disped into a warm solution of particle line a plant of bulble r water. When the bristles have thus be nounded ender clean, the tie brushes in clear hat water, leaving them in till the water gets cold. Afterwards drain and with the brushes with a clean cloth, and set them upright before the fire to dry.

To Wan Rinnors. - As we ling and doing up riblions is quite a source of economy, it is not every laly that knows that, with the exception of a few delicate colons, pink, - 'tv-blue, &c., almost any nillma can be washed and itement, and made to Look meanly if not quite as well as new. To wash ribbons, make a clear lather of clean white sorp, the water as varm as you can bear your hands; rub the rish in through this, scap may also be applied where there are greate spots on the wrong side; risse in cold vater. As some a varied, without lenging out to dry, here really a hot hon, and pre-sthemont while wet; pre-s on the arougable; they will wrinkle, and never look well, if not piess I while wet. If you wish to stiffen them, dip them be re ironing, in a subution of gum arabit; when ironed energh, take the second and trian off the ends. I have made a driver satinable ous, yellow and white, in this way, when you would not know they had ever been worn; also wide colored ribbons, black, etc.

To Remove Prace-Coron Russian water; place the ribbon on a clean table, and apply the mixture with a sponge.

AND BE ONE THE K.—Cover a glas bottle with muslin or linen, and then tack the law smoothly upon it, rub it with soap and cover it with muslin. Boil it for twenty minutes in soft water; let all dry together, and the lace will be found to be really for u.e. A long piece of lace must be would must and round the bottle, the edge of each round a little above the lest, and a few stitches to keep it firm at the beginning and end, will be found sufficient.

To Wash Colors.—For washing fine and elegant colors, the "Scientific American" advises lacies to bo'l some brania rain water, and up the liquor cold. Nothing can equal it for ease upon color and for cleaning cloth.

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To Remove Mildew.—Take two ounces of chloride of lime, pour on it a quart of boiling water, then add three quarts of cold water; steep the linear twelve hours, when every spot will be extracted. This will be found to quite surpass the buttermilk and chalk receipt.

HAIR. Great advantage will be found in having a piece of white or yellow ciled silk basted in ide of that part of your bonnet where the cown unites with the laim, carrying it up ome distance into the crown, and some distance down into the hair between the outside and the liming. This will prevent the bonnet being injured by any oiliness about your hair. Or you may have an oiled silk bonnet cap.

Our or Provers.—Split cotton wadding and dip in pure Plotence or sweet oil, lay this in a jar or chia edish, cover it with a thick layer of rose leaves, or any odoriferous flower or plant, from which you wish perfame. Then lay over another layer of cotton steeped in oil, and so on until filed. Cover it closely and place in the sum a week. Throw away the leaves and squeeze the oil in vials for use. The scented cotton will perfume your clothes.

THE KITCHEN.

To Can Print.—To insure surcess in canning finit and vegetables, but two things are necessary—that the fruit should be thoroughly hot when placed in the caus, and that these should be perfectly scaled. As far as our experience goes, we have found nothing superior to tin caus, soldered up by the time r; but the timer cannot be had by per one in the country; and there is often much vexation in attempting to have him at the exact hour and moment when wanted. There are various jars and caus, which are self-scaling, to be obtained, and where it is certain that there are what they profess to be, it is easier to use them; but not much should be risked upon uncertainty. Some kinds of earther jars and just are so porous as to be incapable of being rendered air-tight.

It is his he do at at he that their and vertables to be preerved should be for he that the papers of decay and formentation should not have commented in them. Fruits
are hope in he tree condition by a librar as much sugar as
is required to swe ten them for the table. Never use
water in a tring up fruit, and a little to make a
symposite sugar. It reads a them testile should in ipid.

There is a difference in the definibility of fruits and vegetal les not coming; for intrace, bears can hardly be present at 1, while top, more will look as for it as if gathered that decrease in the product. To those who are food of this vegetable, howe can be not limitly more easily procurable, or adding those on the variety of the winter's table, then a full conficulty of course I top it on. People's are as deficious, teleminable than the case for the New Year's feet, as if just pleaded in the theory is a place, plants, and quinter are exhibited case of he to produce a deficient at when it season, but are better when preserved.

To come should be opened by playing live coals upon the solder; it will neelt in a few industries. A warm fist-icon may be used to solden the content of the self-scaling cans.

Parom. In Class. - Four populs of peoches, one pound of surer; pure and super over night; in the morning let then come to a bell before patting in cass. This is an excellent receipt.

Axumum War Some, who penches keep beautifully, and remine the of their delicious flavor, take half a pound of sections to each established. The surface sput into a pound of section, with half a plut of water to every point of each established the surface skinumed. Into this surface, the peaking the parties are placed and this surface pattern, after being put into the cans while her, and insmediately scaled up.

Another Way.—Take firm ripe peaches, force out the stan, and stome, and all with time where smar. Put in the sun, and allow to remain until they are partially dried, but not che all to rejute materially the natural flavor. Pack che ty into a cut, and such. Peaches prepared in this way are said to be very fine.

Besides producting proclass in the firsh state as described, it is deducted, for some purposes, to stow them.

This may be done in the usual way, and if the fruit is at once placed in the cans or jurs, and scaled while hot, it will keep unchanged for years.

REFEOLD'S PLAN.—Three and a half pounds of sight, to one gallon of pump water; make a symp, and let it get cold; fill the can with finit, and pour in the cold symp; set the can in water and let it come to a boil, boil briskly for three minutes, and then seal.

Prack.—Remove the skin, place them in a vessel with a collisting cover, we as much water as would be required to make a syrup for the quantity to be put up, but do not put in the sugar. Now set the vessel on the fire, and allow to remain until the pears are softened throughout, which may be ascertained by passing a fork through them. Then add as much sugar as is thought sufficient, stew for five minutes, and seal up hot. It is of course unnecessary that the pears should be covered with water, as the steam, if the vessel is tightly covered, will cook those not immersed.

Quixcies, -- If quinces are treated precisely in the manner described for pears, they will be found far more delicious than the ordinary preserve.

PLUMS.—Let them be stewed with sugar for five minutes, and scaled up while hot. It must always be kept in mind that the quantity of sugar used has no bearing upon the preservation of the fruit, beyond the quantity necessary to prepare them for the table.

The danson plum, siewed with a small quantity of

sugar, makes a very delicious sauce for meats.

Dansons were preserved last summer by expressing the juice from a quantity, Leating it up to the boiling point, poming it over the fruit, and scaling it at once. The juice, when it grew cold, formed a thick jelly in which the fruit was imbedded.

Strawments.—Signe the strawberries, using about half a pound to a pound of berries, and let them stand ten minutes; then put them into a wide, shallow, preserving pun, so that they may become heated as quietly as possible, and let them boil three or four minutes. Fill the cans or jurs, and seal while hot. Let the vessels used be sealded immediately before the fruit is put in, so as to heat them thoroughly.

2. For flavoring ice-cream, &c., take fine ripe strawbertres, ran-h them with an equal weight of sugar, put in the preserving-kettle and boil up once. Then seal while hot.

hastrantis. -Rispheries may be put up in the same manner as strawberries.

Blacements and Whormsmere,—It is more important that these herries should be fresh than any others, except strusberries and rapperries. They are supply to be stoned with sight to miantes, and scaled up.

Toxivian a Take the temptoes in any desirable quantity, peel, place them in a suitable vessel over the fire, and, after they have commenced boiling, let them boil firther minutes. They remain the causer jars; fill with to natoes, and scal up which boiling let. If the queensware jar is used—and in all cases, indeed, where it is used—it should be thoroughly heated by rinsing with boiling water before the tomatoes are put into it.

Phys. Blank, &c.—Obtain in the freshest possible state; if they can be taken at once from the gurden to the kitchen so much the better. Unless they can be attended to immediately, let them be thrown into ice-water and kept there until everything is ready. In the case of peas, let them be thrown into ice-water as they are removed from the pods. Fill, or partly fill, with the vegetable, a vessel with a closely-fitting cover; set this vessel into a boller containing strong brine enough to reach two thirds of the way up to the cover. Bollabout four hours, rather more than less, a bling water to the brine as it evaporates, to keep up the original quartity. When ready for scaling heat the cans or jurs to be filled by thising them with boiling water, fall with the hot vegetable, and scal without loss of time.

Green Conn. -- Corn may be treated in the same manner, or it may be boiled upon the cob. If the latter is done, the grains should be split down the centre, and the corn samped off the cob, leaving the bask behind; it should then be heated, as directed for the peas, and scaled should then be heated, as directed for the peas, and scaled as soon as it is leated up to the desired temperature.

[The long exposure of corn, peas, &c., to heat, seems to be necessary, so far at less as is now known, to destroy the great tendency of these vegetables to putrefaction, even after they are scaled up in air-tight vessels. It

is more than probable, however, that this process is not necessary, and that reliable means will be discovered of keeping these articles perfectly, without heating them more than is more any to prepare than for the table. But even when subjects I to this how seon invariant application of heat, neither corn nor peas are materially injured

in flavor.]

PRESERVING PEARS AND APPLES.—The following is a plan which is simple and efficacious. The apples and pair stord by phot his glazed cardien vesels, each containing about a collon, and empounding each finit with paper. These vessels, being perfect cylinders, about a fout each in bright, as ad very conveniently upon each other, and thus persont the mans of preserving a large quantity of fruit in a very small room; and if the spaces between the top of our vesel and the bare of another befilled with a cement, composed of two parts of the cond of shimmed milk, and one of lime, by which the air will be excluded, the later kinds of apples and pears will be preserved with little c'enege in their appearance, and without any dancer of decay, from October till February and March. A dry and cold situation, in which there is little than e of teaperature, is the best for the vessels; but this nacils of the police are greatly increased by their being taken from the vessels about ten days before they are vanted for use, and kept in a warm room, for warmth at this, as at other period, are liteles the maturity of the pear.

To Passave Facin James From Monn,—Cover the surface one-fourth of an inch deep with the palverized loof sugar. When this protected, the julies will heep for

years in good condition, and feet from mobilities.

To Pervise Graining."—To prevent jum, preserves, etc., floor graining, a to spoonful of cream of butter must be added to every gallon of the jam or preserves.

Melange.

delicacy is said to be excellent: Grate the corn from twelve our of corn billed; but up five entering the and fry the mixture brown, browning the top with a hot shovel.

ARTHURAL Overst .-- Tele green quin, grate it in a

dish; to one plut of this add one egg well beaten, a small tercup of floor, half a cup of butter, some salt and pepper, and mix them well together. A table-spoonful of the batter will make the size of an oyster. Fry them a light brown, and when done, butter them. Count, if it can be procured, is better than butter.

Tor in Mryr.— West, if noticeally tender, will be made as too has may be de ited by participal little salt upon it, "just to keep it till wanted." Salt is an excellent harder r. If the tendernes is to be preserved, as well as the purity of the mast, a "dust of paper" will do all that is needful.

To kind Sill. - Sict may be legged year, this: Chao e the fault tand most fire from skin or veids, remove all triess of these, put the shell in the save pan at some distance from the fire, and let it melt gradually; when melted pour it into a pan of cold spin fractor; when hard, wipe it dry, full it in white paper, put it in a linear bag, and keep it in a cool, dry place; when u oil, it must be scraped, and it will make an excellent crust with or without butter.

Stabilities for Collin. - Stage clean three or four good puship, cut them is to thin slices, bake till well brown, grind or crush, at his in the same manner as ceffee, from which it is searcely distinguishable. This is not only a leverage equally good as culbe, but is likewise a cure for asthma.

To Make Water Cold, for Summer.—It may be kept nearly as cold as its water, by surrounding the pitcher or jur with several folds of come conton, to be constantly wet. The evaporation cames of the heat inside, and it will be relied almost to force of the heat inside, and other tropical regions this is common.

Simple Mone or Purposes Warr.—A table-spoon-file of power at all m, sprinkled into a heg-head of water, file of power at all m, sprinkled into a heg-head of water, and stirred, will in the correspond few hours precipitate to the bottom all the impure particles, and leave the water as the bottom all the impure particles, and leave the water as clear many precises ring water. Four gallons would need that a tea-spoonful.

Current Burner in Corp Wranner. -- To cut a slice of butter from a burn roll in cold weather, first dip the knife in hot water, and all trouble of breaking the butter will be avoided.

To KEEP MEAT FROZEN.—After the meat is frozen, I tie in papers and pack in a flour barrel with clean straw, pushing the straw down tightly with a thin lath. I then put the barrel in a box, five or six inches larger than the barrel every way, and fill the space with dry sawdust. Last winter I kept meat thus in fine condition until April.

To Karp Eacs Fresh.—Procure shallow baskets which are rather coarse or open (they should hold about eight or ten dozen eggs), hang them on mails or hooks driven into the beams of the cellar. The lighter and more airy the cellar is, the longer the eggs will keep good.

To Karp Ciden Sweet.—A chemical ingredient, the sulphite of lime, is now announced as a complete stopper to the fermentation of new cider, arresting it just when one wishes.

To KEEP Smoked Hams. Make sacks of coarse cotton cloth, large enough to hold one ham, and fill in with chopped hay all around about two inches thick. The hay prevents the prease from coming in contact with the cloth and keeps all insects from the meat. Hang in the smokehouse, or other dry, cool place, and they will keep a long time.

To KEIP POTATOES FROM SPROUTING.—To keep potatoes intended for the use of the table from sprouting until new potatoes grow, take boiling water, pour into a tub, turn in as many potatoes as the water will entirely cover, then pour off all the water, handle the potatoes carefully, laying up in a dry place on boards, only one layer deep, and see if you do not have good potatoes the year round, without hard strings and watery ends caused by growing.

RANCID BUTTER.—This may be restored by melting it in a water bath, with some coarsely powdered animal charcoal (which has been thoroughly sifted from dust), and strained through flannel.

To Propert Dated Fruit from Worms.—It is said that dried fruit put away with a little bark sassafias (say a large handful to the bushel), will save for years, unmolested by those troublesome little insects, which so often destroy hundreds of bushels in a single season. The remedy is cheap and simple, but we venture to say a good one.

ART OF TEA-MAKING.—Use soft water, and be sure it boils. If you are compelled to use hard water, throw into the kettle a pinch of carbonate of soda; but the latter should never be used unless the water requires correction, and then very moderately, for it is apt to destroy the delicate roughness of the flavor. Put your tea into the empty Io', and he sure you use enough. Some persons practice a feodlish economy in this matter, and use so little that the product is not much better than plain hot water. Then place the pot before the fire, or on the hob, or, still better, on the hot plate of an oven, till the text is well heated, but, of come, not burnet; then pour upon it the bolling water; and a frament infusion of good strongth is instantly produced.

Economical Use of Nurmos.—If a person begins to grate a unimog at the stalk end, it will prove hollow throughout; whereas, the same nutmer, grated at the other on I, would have proved sound and solid to the last. This circumstance may be thus accounted for: The centre of a unimog consists of a number of fibres issuing from the stalk and its continuation through the centre of the fruit, the other only of which fibres, though closely surrounded and pressed by the fruit, do not adhere to it. When the stalk is grated away, those fibres, having lost their hold, gradually drop out in succession, and the hollow continues through the whole not. By beginning at the contrary only the fibres above mentioned are grated off at their core end, with the surrounding fruit, and do not drop out and cause a hole.

To Make Perce Wind of Apples.—Take pure cider made from sound rive apples as it runs from the press; put sixty to mids of common brown sugar into fateen galants of the cider, and but it dissolve; then put the mixture into a clean barrel, and fill the barrel up to within two gallons of being full, with elemedicing put the cask in a cool place, leaving the bung out for forty-eight hours; then put in the bung, with a small vant, until formentation wholly ceases, and bung up tight; and in one year the wine will be fit for use. This wine requires no racking; the longer it stands upon the lees, the better.

PIE PLANT WINE. - Wash and cut the stalks into pieces about two judhes horr, put those into a stone jar, place the

jur in a kettle of cold water and let it remain until it is sufficiently cooked to squeeze the juice from it. To each four quarts of juice add two of water. To each quart (water and juice), one pound brown sugar mixed well and put into a cask. The cask should be filled, and a quart left to add up with while in the state of formultation, at which time the vent should be left open to let off the refuse. When it gots through formulating it should be corked tight. If kept until spring it should be bottled. This is full as good as current wine, and much less labor.

BLYCKBURRY WINE. Gather the ripest berries, and press out all the juice; to each gallon put two and a half pounds of clarified sagar; fill your keg quite full, leaving out the bung, so that, in fermenting, the thick impurities which rise will run out, instead of settling to the bottom; have an extra quantity of the juice to fill up the keg each morning, that it may continue to work off, and become clear; do this for twelve or fitteen days, or until it ceases to ferment; then bung tight for ix menths, when rack it off into bottles, and cork tight. Great care should be taken not to disturb the sediment at the bottom, and to have it quite clear.

Respire Rev Wine. - Take three pounds of raisins, wash, clean, and stone them thoroughly; boil two gullons of spring water for half an hour; as soon as it is taken off the fire pour it into a deep stone jur, and put in the raisins, with six quarts of rasphornies and two pounds of half sugar; stir it well together, and cover them closely, and set it in a cool place; stir it twice a day, then pass it through a sieve; put the hiptor into a close vessel, adding one pound more loaf sugar; but it stand for a day and night to settle, after which bottle it, adding a little more sugar.

CHERRY WINE.—To make five pixts of this wine, take fifteen pounds of cherries and two of currents; brules them together; mix with them two-third of the kernels, and put the whole of the cherries, cheart, and kernels into a barrel, with a quarter of a pound of the every pixt of juice. The barrel must be quiteful; cover the barrel with vine leaves, and sand above them, and let it stand until it has done working, which will be in about three weeks; then stop it with a bung, and in two months' time it may be bottled.

Ender Wine.—Pour a gallon of boiling water over every gallon of berries; let it stand twelve hours; then draw it off, and boil it up with three pounds and a half of sugar; when boiling, beat up the whites of some eggs, and chardy it; dimit eber; then add half an ounce of pounded tinger to every gallon of the wine; boil it a little longer before you per it in the tub; when cool, put in a toast rubbod in yeast; let it form at a day or two, after which put it into a barrel previou by rinsed with brandy. All wines should be lukewarm when the yeast is added to them.

Eller Wine Flavored with Hors. - A bdy, disliking the taste of spines in home-made wines, was induced to try the effect of flavoring older wine with hops. The restalt is one of the most grateful, wholesome, and valuable beverages. Its color equals that of the finest chiret; and it produces to a libry after drinking, as many home-made wines do. The berries, which must be thoroughly ripe, are to be stripped from the stalk, and squeezed to a pulp. Stir and squeeze this pulp once every day for four days; then separate the julie from the pulp by passing through a cane sieve or basket; to every gallon of juice, add half agallon of cold spring water; bull nine gallons with six ounces of high for half an hour; then strain it, and boil again, with three pounds of sugar to the gallon, for about ten minutes, skimming it all the time; pour it into a cooler, and, while lukewarm, put a pie e of toasted bread with a little barm on it to set it working; put it into a cask as soon as cold; when it has done working, cork it down, and leave it six months before it is tapped; it is then drinkable, but improves with a re exceedingly.

GRAPH WINE.—To one gallon of grupes put one gallon of water; builted the grupes; but then stand a week without stirring; then draw it off, and three. Put to a gallon of wine three pounds of such put it in a vessel, but it must not be stopped till it has done hissing.

Cracker Winn.—To every pullful of currants, on the stem, put one pallful of water; not he and strain. To each rallon of the mixture of pilice and water add three and appreter possuls of sugar. Mix well, and put into your cash, which should be placed in the cellar, on the tilt, that it may be maked out in October, without stirring up the sedicent. Two bashs is of currants will make one barrel

of wine. Four gallons of the naixture of juice and water will, after thirteen pounds of sugar are added, make five gallons of wine. The barrel should be filled within three inches of the bung, which must be made air tight, by placing wet clay over it after it is driven in.

Cond Wather Vinedar.—To six gullons of thin water, add one gullon of common molasses, and half a gullon of good hop yeast; set the cask in a warm place, and shake well once a week for a few weeks; and you will have excellent vinegar. A bit of gauze or very thin cloth should be tacked over the bung-hole, to keep out dust and in cats till the vinegar is made, then put in the hang and keep it from the air or it will lose strength.

Stork Vinitake.—To each gallon of water, add two pounds of brown sugarand a little yeast; expose it to the sun six months in a vessel slightly stopped.

Honey Vincoun.—Mix one pound of honey with a gallon of cider, and expose it to the san, or keep it where it is warm, and in a few months it will be so strong that water will be necessary to dilute it.

Perry Viviour.—Put thirty or forty pounds of wild pears into a tab, pour water over them, and leave them three days to ferment. Repeat this every day for a month, at the end of which it will be good vinegar.

Respectively Virigin.—To each quart of respheries, allow a point of loaf sugar. Mash the respheries and strew the surar over thom, having that crushed it with the rolling-pin. Let the respheries and surer stand till next day, he play them well covered, then put them in a thin linen bug and square out the jules with your hands. To every pint of jube allow a quart of the best vinegar. Bottle it, cork it tiphtly, and set it away for the last vinegar.

Year Cakes.—Make a thick butter of a pint of good year, a tempoonful of salt, and tye or wheat floor. When ricen, stirin Indian meal till of the right consistency to roll out. When ricen ardin, roll them out very thin, cut them into cakes with a tumbber, and dry them in the shade in clear, windy weather. Care nest be taken to keep them from the sun, or they will forment. When perfectly dry, tie them up in a bag, and keep them in a cool, dry place. To raise four or five loaves of bread,

take one of these cakes and put to it a little lakewarm rilk or water. When dissolved, stir in a couple of table-spoonful of flour; set it near the fire. When light, use it for your dough. Yeast cakes will keep good for five or six months. They are very convenient to use in summer, as common yeast is so very apt to ferment.

Sove.—Fourteen pounds of bar soap in half a boiler of hot water; ent up fine; add three pounds of sal soda made fine, one or me of pulverized rosin; stir it often till all is disolved; just at you take it off the fire, put in two tablespoonfuls of spirits of turpentine and one of ammoria; pour it in a barrel, and fill up with cold soft water; but it stand three or four days before using. It is an excellent so up for washing clothes, extracting the dirt readily, and not fading colored articles.

Some Made Cold.-Cleanse your grease by putting in a little strong lye and boiling it thoroughly, then fill up with cold water, and the grease will float. Skim it off, and melt it, put it in your barrel and place it in the sun. Try the lye to have it the right strength, and heat it. Put in two posmuls of grease to a pailful of lye and stir it every day. If it does not begin to look like soap in flye or six days, add a little hot lye; if this does not help it, add grease. This mode some prefer. If made of potash, take twenty-five pounds of clean grease melted, eighteen pounds of potash, and disolve in four pails of water, boil it until dissolved, put the grease and two pails of hot lye in a barrel, the next day another, and the next day another. Then fill up the barrel with hot water, a pail each day, stirring it well, and it will be nice sorp. The sediment of the potash is bad.

LAIOR-SAVING SOAR. Take two pounds of sal soda, two pounds of yellow bar-soap and ten quarts of water. Cut the soap in thin slices, and boil together two hours, strain and it will be fit for use. Put the clothes in soak the night before you wash, and to every pail of water in which you boil them add a pound of soap. They will need no rubbing, merely rinse them out, and they will be perfectly clean and white.

PICKLES.

Always use the very best vinegar, and firm, hard fruit and vegetables for pickling. Never green them in a brass kettle; it is absolutely poisonous. If you use a tin vessel for heating the vinegar, do not let it get cold in it. Put pickles away in glass or stone jars: encumbers, when pickled by the quantity, may be kept in half barrels or other wooden vessels.

To Pickle Cucumbers, -Chembers for pickling should be very small, and as free from spots as possible. Make a being of salt and water strong enough to bear an egg. Pour it over year cucumbers, cover them with fresh cabbuge leaves, and let them stand for a week, or till they are quite yellow, stirring them at least twice a day. When they are perfectly yellow, pour of the water. Take a porcelain kettle, and cover the bostom and sides with fresh vine-leaves. Put in the encumbers, with a small piece of alum, and cover them closely with vine leaves all over the top, and then with a dish or cloth to keep in the steam. Fill up the kettle with clear water, and hang it over the fire when dinner is done, but not where there is a blaze. The fire under the kettle must be kept very moderate. The water must not boil, or be too bot to bear your hard in. Keep them over the fire in a slow heat till next morning. If they are not then of a fine green, repeat the procoss. When they are well greened, take them out of the Lettle, drain them on a sieve, and put them into a clean stone jur. Boil for five or six minutes sufficient of the hest vinegar to cover the encumbers well; putting into the kettle a thin muslin bag filled with cloves, mace, and mustard-seed. Pour the vineger scalding hot into the jar of pickles, which should be second with a large flat cook, and an oil-cloth leather cover tied over it.

Mangous.—Promise mark-molous as late in the seas on as possible; if pickled early, they are not apt to keep well. Cut a small piece from the under side; take out the see is, and if the citron or natineg melous are used for mangoes, the rough part should be scraped off. The long common mark-melous make the best mangoes. Soak the melous in salt and water, there or four days; then take them out of the water; spain'de on the inside of the melous, powdered cloves, paper, nation;; fill them with small strips of

florse-radish, cinnamon, and small string-beans. Flag-roof, nasturtions, and radish tops, are also nice to fill them with. Fill the crevices with American mustard-seed. Put back the pieces of melon that were cut off, bind it up tight with white cotton cloth, and sow it on. Lay the melons in a stone jur, with the part up, that the covers are on. Put into vinezar for the mancoes, alum, salt, and peppercorns, in the same proportion as for encumbers; heat it scalding hot, and pour it over, then cover with a folded towel; let them stand for one night; drain off the vinegar, make it hot again, and pour it on; cover as before; repeat this scalding four or five times, if necessary, until the mangoes are a fine green; three times is generally enough.

Toward Carcuter.—Take tomatoes when full ripe, and bake them in a jer till tender; strain them and rub them through a sieve. To every pound of juice, add a pint of vinezar, balt an ounce of garlie, sliced, a quarter of an ounce of salt, and a quarter of an ounce of white peoper finely powdered; boil the whole till every ingredient is soft; rub it again through the sieve; to every pound add the juice of three lemons; boil it again to the consistence of cream; when cold, bottle it, put a small quantity of sweet off on each, tie bladders over and keep in a dry place.

ready to ripen are the best, place them in a vessel, and throw on a handful of salt; cover with boiling water, and let them stand till cold; then slice them through transversely, once or twice, according to the size; then lay them in a crock with thins-liced onions. Prepare the vinezar with cloves, cinnamon, and allspice, and pour on hot. Cover and set away for a few days. They will be found very delicious, and will keep all winter. Those who dislike onions, may omit them.

Practices.—Take those of full growth, ripe, but not soft; wipe them with a flamed cloth, or pare them; stick three or four cloves into each peach; lay them in a stone jar. Put half a pound of sugar to a quart of good vinegar, add cinnamon and other spices to the taste; let the vinegar come to a boil, skim, and pour it on the peaches. Let them stard two weeks, then pour off the vinegar and boil it, and pour it on again, and they are then fit for use.

Peaches and cherries may be pickled in a syrup made of a teacup of sugar to a teacup of vinegar, and spiced as above. They are truly delicious. The peaches should be carefully pared.

To Pickle in Brine.—A good brine is made of bay salt and water, thoroughly saturated, so that some of the salt remains undissolved; into this brine the substances to be preserved are plunged, and kept covered with it. Among vegetables, French beans, artichokes, olives, and the different sorts of samphire may be thus preserved; and among animals, herrings.

Towaro Chowder.—Soak a peck of green tomatoes for twenty-four hours in salt and water, chop them up quite fine in the chopping-bowl, adding three or four onions; mix with them a teacupful of white mustard seed; scald sufficient good vinegar to cover them, spicing it with pepper-corns, cloves, and allspice, tied loosely in a thin mustin bag; pour the vinegar upon the tomatoes, tie up the mouths of the jurs in which it is put away. One of the best pickles ever made.

East INDIA Pickle. -Chop cabbage fine, leaving out the stalks, together with three or four onions, a root of horse-radish and a couple of green peppers to each cabbage. Soak the whole in salt and water three or four days. Spice some viaegar very strong with mace, cloves, allspice, and cinnamon. Heat it scalding hot, add alarn and salt, and turn it on the cabbage, onions, and pepper, which should previously have all the brine drained from them. This pickle will be fit to cut in the course of three or four weeks.

ICE CREAM.

To prepare this rather troub'esome dainty, so great a favorite at all kinds of festal gatherings, it is almost indispensable to have the regular apparatus, viz.: a freezer, and a tub pierced with holes at the bottom to let off the surplus water. But to those who happen to have no freezer, and can not readily possess one, a found, tall tin backet, with a close cover, men be made to answer; though, in this case, the cover will have to be removed to stir the cream, which will much retard the process of freezing. An old bushel-basket is as good a vessel as need be for packing the freezer. It should be set in the centre of the tub or bas-

ket, and packed closely about with pounded ice and coarse salt, in the proportion of two parts of ice to one of salt.

When you can procure cream, use it always; no other preparation is as good. Sweeten it very sweet; about three-quarters of a pound of white sugar to a quart of cream; flavor it with any extract preferred; place it in the freezer, and keep it thoroughly stirred. Its lightness, smoothness, and freedom from harsh, icy particles, will be entirely owing to the care with which it is stirred while freezing.

If cream can not be procured, use good milk. Bring it to the boiling point in a vessel set in water, to prevent scorching; beat up two eggs and a heaping teaspoonful of corn-starch, or arrow-root, to every quart of milk; stir it in, but do not let it boil, or it will curdle; as soon as thickened remove instantly from the fire, let it get cold be-

fore placing it in the freezer.

or with the juice of strawberries. It is very delicious when strawberries, or other delicate fruit, or jam, is added to the cream before freezing; about a pint of berries to a quart of cream. When made for a large company, use two freezers; have a different flavor and color for each. It is more ornamental, and allows persons their choice of flavors.

Another equally good is this: Three quarts of milk; two of cream; three eggs; one and a half pounds of sugar; three tables poonfuls of starch; two of lemon. When the milk and cream are at the point of boiling, stir in the eggs, sugar, and starch; when nearly cold, put in the lemon and stir it well.

This one we know to be most successful in producing good cream: Take one quart of sweet cream, made very sweet with best sugar, and flavored; whip it to a light froth; skim off as fast as it is beaten, and put into your freezer, until all is whipped to a light froth. It will freeze in less time than any other recipe, and will make five quarts of delicious cream.

THE COOK'S TABLE

OF

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

By the form the articles were the receipt of and the receipt of and the articles of the trade of any line. All of a state of and the articles are in the articles are interested or measured.

Weight and Measure.

Wheat flour,	one pound is -	one quart.
fullan med,	one pound, two oz. is	om quait.
Butter, when soft, -	one pound is	one quart.
Loaf sa mr, broken, -		
White sugar, possibered,	our pound, our oz., is	ere quart.
Bothermus ought, -	one pound, two oz., is	our quart.
		one pound.
The state of the s	eight quarts are	one peck.
Flour,	four pecks are	one bushel.

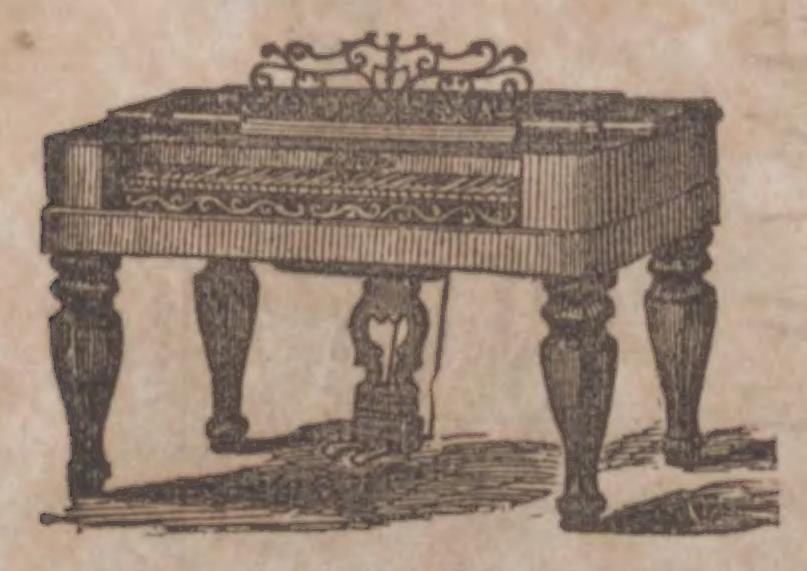
Liquids, etc.

Sixteen lurgetable spoonfals are	-	~	half a pint.
Eight large table-spoonfuls are	-	40	one gill.
Four large table-spoonfuls are	-	-	half a gill.
Two gills are	•	- ,	2 40
Two pints are - ,			one quart.
Four quarts are	•		one gallon.
A common-sized timbler holds	-	40	half a pint.
A common-sized wine-glass	-	•	half a gill.
A teacup is	-	-	one gill.
A large wine glass is	•	-	two ounces.
		-	half ounce.
Forty deops are equal to -	-	0110	terspoerful.
Four teaspoonfuls are equal to	-	One	table-spoonful.
			-

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For Families to use that desire a Stitch unrivalled for BEAUTY, ELASTICITY, and STRENGTH. This machine sews equally well on all fabrics—muslin, cotton, linen, woollen cloth, &c,—from the finest SWISS MUSLIN up to the HEAVIEST BEAVER CLOTH or LEATHER. It finishes its own work, which is more durable than any fabric, runs at a quicker rate of speed than any other, is very simple in its construction, easily understood, and, with proper management, NEVER GETS OUT OF REPAIR. Making a Stitch peculiar to itself,

THE CELEBRATED DOUBLE LOCK STITCH,

it is impossible to make any improvement on the latter; and all other machines being inferior, it claims universal favor as

THE UNRIVALLED GROVER & BAKER'S.

Such a machine, "ONE OF OUR HOUSEHOLD GODS," is now considered as essential to the comfort of a well-regulated family as "FIRE IN WINTER," or "LAMPS AFTER TWILIGHT."

We only desire that every one shall give it a fair and impartial examination, conscious that its own superior merits will be apparent to every discerning eye.

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This SALERATUS should be found in the culinary department of every house in this land. Its unquestionable purity, and excellence in producing Good Brend, must bring it into general use. The wide-spread reputation it has already gained is the result of real merit, and shows the ability of the American people to discriminate in favor of a wholesome article.

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If you want nice Biscuir, Cake, &c., you can find nothing to equal it. Tell your Grocer you want no other. No doubt he will tell you it is no better than any other, in order to get rid of his old stock, or something on which he can realize larger profit; but persevere until you get it, and

JUDGE FOR YOURSELF.

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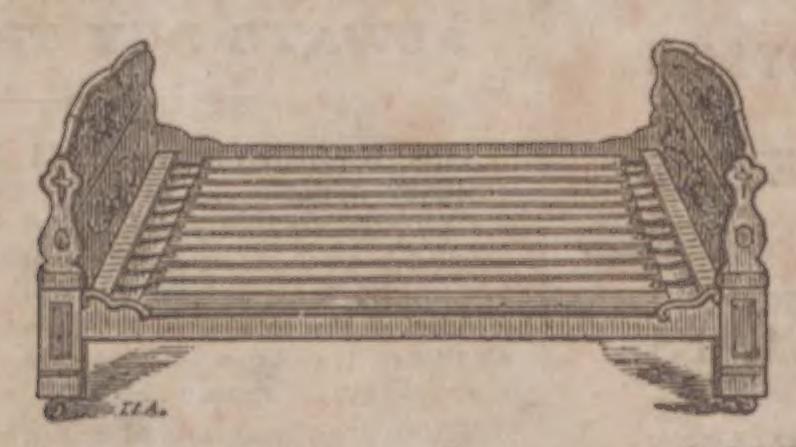
The readiness of unscrupulous rivals to imitate our labels signifies much in our favor. The genuine is done up in pounds, halves, and quarters, with the name of "JAMES PYLE" on each.

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ADDRESS

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